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COMMENT CONTINUES ON BREZHNEV'S DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

GDR Commentator on Initiative

DW091353 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1812 GMT 8 Oct 79 DW

[Guenter Leuschner's weekly foreign political review "The World Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow"]

[Text] Good evening, dear listeners. A journalist who is to sum up on this 8 October international events of the past few days is faced with a difficult and at the same time easy task. It would be difficult if not impossible to comment in these few minutes on everything interesting that has happened, reaching from the international aspects of our 30th anniversary, via the Congress of the British Labour Party up to the outcome of elections in Japan. It is an easy task because the significance of one of the events allows us to concentrate on it completely.

What I mean, to be sure, is the speech delivered by Leonid Brezhnev here in Berlin at our festive meeting; what I mean are his proposals which for 48 hours now, as the Berlin peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, have been determining what world public ha been discussing. On Saturday evening they were speaking in the West of a "sensational speech." This term sounds somewhat shopworn for it has to be used for many things. But it certainly was an extraordinary speech with extraordinary proposals.

Within the next 12 months the USSR will unilaterally withdraw from GDR territory up to 20,000 Soviet military personnel, 1,000 tanks as well as a specific number of other military technical equipment. Nobody expected such an advance concession by the Soviet Union, in fact why should it do so. We have never called for unilateral disarmament proposals on the part of NATO and in the past we have come out occasionally against such demands being addressed to us. We have always underlined the principle of reciprocity and will do so also in the future.

The military power ratio existing between NATO and the Warsaw Pact likewise does not call for any kind of advance concessions because there is a balance and this was reiterated by President Carter in his latest speech and by SPD politician Bahr only a few hours prior to Brezhnev's appearance. Thus nobody had the slightest right to raise a claim on what the Soviet Union has now announced. Since nevertheless, we are taking this step then it is, as Brezhnev said, to make the efforts for military detente in Europe break the deadlock at long last and to set an example of how to proceed from words to concrete deeds. We want at long last to overcome stagnation in the Vienna troop reduction negotiations, we want to prevent the decisions by NATO in the next few weeks that would do almost irreparable harm to detente in Europe. When arms limitation is at stake we want to eliminate the haggling in contrast to lavish generosity if allocation of new armament billions are concerned. This is why this voluntary unilateral advance concession was made, and only for this reason.

Some papers in the West today are talking of "new impulses", "new decisive accents for detente policy," and even of an "historic decision," and Herbert Wehner says in an initial comment that one must "not talk to pieces" the Soviet proposals which all goes to show that the importance of this Berlin peace initiative has been understood in the Western capitals. In all probability it ought not to be difficult then to give an adequate, that is to say, likewise constructive answer to the three keynotes of the Soviet initiative.

What is involved on the one hand, is the so-called medium-range weapons. Under the pretext of an alleged Soviet preponderance in this field NATO, under the pressure of the United States and with the support of the FRG, is to make a decision in December aimed at producing and stationing, above all in the FRG, long-range types of missiles and nuclear arms in addition to the thousands of nuclear warheads and missiles stockpiled in Western Europe for years now, in addition to the British and French medium-range weapons, in addition to the American medium-range bombers and in addition to the nuclear weapons stockpiled on U.S. aircraft carriers.

In contrast to this, Leonid Brezhnev categorically stressed that during the past 10 years the Soviet Union has not increased the number of its medium-range weapons by one single missile or aircraft and, what is more, that the number of launching pads for such missiles and the strength of their nuclear charge has even decreased somewhat. What this means, however, is that any implementation of NATO's plans would fundamentally change the strategic balance in Europe and in order to prevent this the socialist countries would have to take corresponding countermeasures. So as to prevent an ensuing new round in the arms race, the Soviet Union is willing to reduce the number of its medium-range nuclear arms vehicles in comparison to the present number provided that NATO on its part does not introduce additional medium-range weapons. This is an unequivocal and generous offer as well.

If the utterances are serious--in particular those of leading SPD politicians in the Federal Republic of Germany--about actually prefering to negotiate than to have new weapons, then such a dangerous decision as the one planned by NATO is no longer called for after the Berlin initiative. For no reasonable thinking person can have any objections against responding to the offer of reducing the Soviet medium-range arms with the renunciation of introducing such new weapons of NATO if what matters is really the safeguarding of the strategic balance and not superiority.

The second idea emerging from the Brezhnev speech is that the aforementioned unilateral withdrawal of up to 20,000 Soviet soldiers and 1,000 tanks from the GDR could move the Vienna troop reduction negotiations out of a dead end street rapidly if the other side were to muster a minimum of good will. Since the so-called discussion on data, which artifically kept alive by the West, constitutes the main obstacle toward initial headway being made in Vienna, meaning the allegation that the Warsaw Pact states have a numerical superiority, the initiative by the Soviet Union represents more than one golden bridge to NATO so that it can turn at long last from its destructive course.

Third, Leonid Brezhnev has proposed a number of confidence-building measures for Europe which in part are new and which are accommodating toward ideas voiced during the past few years in many a Western country. This includes announcing military maneuvers even earlier, the announcement of troop movements exceeding a certain scale and the renunciation of military maneuvers in which more than 40,000 to 50,000 soldiers participate. Agreement on this could be reached at the all-European conference which could still take place this year, as we proposed several months ago, a proposal to which the West has not responded as yet.

Any of these three initiatives has a significance of its own, each of them in a different field of military detente. Taken together they form an entity of good will, of example and even of advance concession.

Now the West must respond. The West, that is, of course, politicians and governments over there. Nobody can relieve them of the responsibility they are faced with. For them it constitutes kind of a historic decision as well. May they act as far-sighted statesmen. But the West is, in addition to governments, also made up of other social forces. They, too, are called upon to react. Sometimes during the past few months it seemed as though the voices of common sense were forcibly oppressed by the chorus of those possessed by the arms fever. One would like to call out to them: Don't let yourselves by suppressed any longer!

After this weekend it must be even easier to understand that no country that wants to threaten others would act the way the Soviet Union did. The only threat for the peoples in the West is the continuation of the arms race.

GDR on 'Foolish' U.S. Objections

LD072219 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 7 Oct LD

[Text] As has been reported, the international public is paying great attention to the festivities marking the GDR's 30th anniversary and featuring important speeches by Erich Honecker and Leonid Brezhnev. Great attention has been paid, in particular, to the new Soviet initiatives for consolidating peace and disarmament presented by Leonid Brezhnev which were drawn up in agreement with the GDR Government and in consultation with the other Warsaw Treaty member states. Albert Reisz comments on these concrete proposals:

For some weeks now, to be precise, from the moment the opponents of SALT II and the enemies of detente itself gathered for an attack on the process of detente, the question has silently and openly been pending as to what was to happen to the process of detente. There was the Cuba question, artificially created by U.S. politicians. There is the plan to station new types of U.S. nuclear weapons in Western Europe. There is a white paper by the FRG Government on questions of defense which also reflects this trend. There are even FRG politicians who have worked themselves up to the almost gruesome argument that SALT II must be ratified so that these missiles can be set up in Western Europe, primarily in the FRG. In other words, a treaty which serves detente should, in their view, be turned into an alibi for a new round of the arms race. In short, enough has been brought up by the NATO powers for the question about the fate of detente to be justified.

Leonid Brezhnev yesterday pointed to a way of breaking the vicious circle of the arms race. Naturally, as he said, the socialist countries would not remain indifferent for, after all, these missiles are targeted at the territory of the Soviet Union and its allies. So, this would mean countermeasures and the vicious circle would be set in motion.

A start must somehow be made. Brezhnev's proposal was quite specific: The Soviet Union is prepared to reduce the number of medium-range missiles in the Western part of the Soviet Union--naturally on the condition that no additional medium-range missiles are brought to Western Europe. This was one proposal. The second--and this was not a proposal but a decision: The Soviet Union would unilaterally reduce the number of its troops in central Europe. During the next 12 months, up to 20,000 men and 1,000 tanks would be withdrawn from the GDR territory. Leonid Brezhnev made several more proposals but let us stick to these two which the president of the Labor Party congress, Frank Allaun, said yesterday represented a great step forward on the path of disarmament.

Following this speech by Brezhnev, there is now the question of what do the NATO states say, what will they say and, above all, what will they do? These are not only quite specific proposals but also a concrete gesture in advance. So what will they do? Admittedly, serious political decisions cannot be rushed through and the leading NATO men are not being asked to adopt a positive attitude toward the events this very day when, after all, most of them find detente and disarmament a hard trial.

How have the NATO powers acted up to now? Let us take the Vienna talks, which they have been obstructing for years. They are based less on negotiating than on creating faits accomplis. The decisions on missiles, which NATO wants to make in December and is therefore putting strong pressure on smaller NATO states, are precisely along these lines.

The proposals made yesterday cannot simply be swept from the table and there are voices saying that they are important. Nevertheless, foolish objections come from the United States, of all places, saying that the 20,000 men who are to be withdrawn are of little significance. How can this be? After all, 3,000 Soviet soldiers in Cuba, we have heard, represent a terrible threat to the United States but 20,000 Soviet soldiers in central Europe do not. Some people in the United States would probably have preferred it if Brezhnev had announced a strengthening of Soviet troops. There's logic for you.

So what now? It is not possible to predice events but it is possible to express a desire, a burning desire. The Soviet Union is offering a great opportunity for furthering detente. Let those who have so far resisted take advantage of his opportunity. And let those in the West who are under pressure from the opponents of detente use this opportunity to free themselves from this pressure.

PAP on INTERPRESS Comment

LD092230 Warsaw PAP in English 2127 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Oct., PAP--The new Soviet disarmament proposals, put forth by CPSU General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev, during the ceremonies marking the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR, testify to the consistent striving of the USSR to halt the arms race and ensure durable peace in Europe and worldwide. They were presented in Berlin, where the bloodiest war ended thirty-five years ago, and new life is flourishing on the ruins of the Third Reich. Soviet disarmament proposals were presented shortly after the signing of the SALT II treaty by the USSR and the U.S.--the two nuclear powers. The entire world awaits the ratification of the SALT II, Polish INTERPRESS Agency commentator Zdzislaw Pis wrote.

In agreement with the GDR leadership and after consultations with other Warsaw Treaty states, the USSR decided to reduce the its [as received] force in central Europe by 20,000 soldiers, 1,000 tanks and a certain amount of other military hardware.

The decision, made unilaterally, increases the trust in the intentions and peace programme of the USSR and the entire socialist community. It will provide a fresh stimulus for the Vienna negotiations that have been deadlocked for a long time due to an intransigent stand of Western states. Now, it will be up to governments of NATO countries to seize these new opportunities.

The USSR has not limited itself to these decisions and proposals. Referring to the earlier initiative to convene a European conference, to discuss [few words indistinct] package of military detente, the Soviet leader proposed to further build up the means of confidence, thus expanding the Helsinki Final Act.

New Soviet peace initiatives have aroused interest of the Polish society and have received its support. This reflects our concern for Poland and Europe, the INTER-PRESS commentator said.

SFRY Spokesman on Proposal

LD091516 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1433 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Journalists have expressed an interest in the way the Yugoslav Government assesses the measures aimed at deepening the policy of relaxation, in particular in the military sphere, presented by Leonid Brezhnev in his speech in Berlin.

Mirko Kalezic, spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, said: "As is known our country has always advocated the consolidation of the detente process in the world, the halting of the arms race and the taking of steps in the direction of real disarmament. The nonalined movement is continually working for the consistent solution of these issues, and this was manifested in particular at the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament.

"We appreciate every constructive proposal which leads to the relaxation of tension and to reducing the danger of military confrontation, in particular in Europe, where we face the largest concentration of troops and arms. It is within this context, too, that we look upon the initiative of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium."

FOREIGN MINISTER NASE MEETS WITH ALBANIANS IN U.S.

AU092140 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 9 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Foreign Minister Nesti Nase, leader of the delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the 34th UN General Assembly session, has hosted a reception at the residence of the Albanian UN mission. The reception was for Albanians residing in the United States.

Attending were a large number of fellow-countrymen from Boston, (Weston), New York, New Jersey and other (?cities). Also attending were Sotir Naumi, vice chairman of the Free Albania Organization; Hulusi Kavo and Stefan Qera, chairmen of the branches of this organization in New York and (Weston) respectively; Meko Sntino and Eleftheria Gjatri), chairmen of the Albanian women's associations in New York and New Jersey [word indistinct]; and other patriots and activists of the organizations.

The Albanian film "Spring in Gjirokaster" was shown on the occasion. The participants liked the film and applauded.

The reception took place in a warm and fraternal atmosphere.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER TALKS WITH SADDAM HUSAYN IN BAGHDAD

AU052043 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 5 Oct 79 AU

[Text] The government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania led by Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade, attended the opening of the Baghdad fair in Iraq. On 30 October Comrade Nedin Hoxha was received by Saddam Husayn, Iraqi head of state, together with the heads of other delegations. On the same day Comrade Nedin Hoxha also held talks with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Alwan.

LLESHI ATTENDS NATIONAL LIBERATION STRUGGLE EVENT

AU082049 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 8 Oct 79 AU

[Summary] Amid revolutionary enthusiasm, the people of Martanesh Province yesterday celebrated the 37th anniversary of the Martanesh guerrilla unit and of the liberation of the province. Thousands of cooperativists went to Peshk village to celebrate the event. Also attending was Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. After laying wreaths at the plaque dedicated to the heroic guerrilla unit of Martanesh and the liberation of Martanesh Province from the occupiers, the participants went to a simple museum built at the place where Comrade Enver Hoxha worked and directed the antifascist national liberation struggle in November 1943. Comrade Haxhi Lleshi cut the ribbon.

A meeting was then organized to mark the occasion. Attending were cooperativists, former partisans, members of the families of martyrs, veterans, servicemen, youths and others. Ferit Bityci, party Central Committee candidate member, greeted the gathering on behalf of the Central Committee.

Amid applause and revolutionary enthusiasm, the rostrum was taken by Haxhi Lleshi. "In his speech Haxhi Lleshi stressed the resolute and heroic struggle of the people of Martanesh Province who opened their gates and the hearts to the partisans and attained important victories in the struggle against the occupiers and the traitors of the country. Haxhi Lleshi then referred to the great transformations which have taken place under the party in this remote mountainous province."

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT HANOI FRIENDSHIP RALLY 1 OCTOBER

AU061300 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Oct 79 pp 1, 5 AU

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, at a Bulgarian-Vietnamese friendship rally in Hanoi on 1 October]

[Text] Dear Comrade Le Duan, brothers and sisters from the legendary city of Hanoi, comrades:

At this moving rally, allow me, to greet, on behalf of the Bulgarian communists, on behalf of the working people of socialist Bulgaria, you, the citizens of the capital of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]. Through you, allow me to greet all the working people of Vietnam and all Vietnamese communists--the heroic sons of your glorious people! (stormy, prolonged applause)

We, the representatives of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, are coming to you with open arms and sincere sentiments like brothers visiting brothers. (prolonged applause)

We are coming inspired by the fraternal feelings between our two peoples, inspired by the common ideas of peace, understanding and creative labor, and inspired by communism--our common ideal! (applause)

We are coming to you with the purpose of paying tribute to the memory of the thousands of Vietnamese sons and daughters who perished and died with courage in the epic struggle against the foreign oppressors, in the epic struggle for national liberation and for the triumph of socialism.

We are coming to greet you, today's masters and builders of resurrected, powerful and united SRV. We have come to convey to you the ardent and most sincere wishes of the Bulgarian communists and of the Bulgarian people, for new successes in your selfless struggle to defend the independence of the motherland and its socialist upsurge. (stormy, prolonged applause)

Of course, you understand, dear friends, that in these days of enthusiastic meetings I have the sincere wish to express before all of you--on my own behalf and on behalf of all members of our delegation--the most sincere gratitude for the enthusiastic reception, for your bright smiles, for the beautiful flowers, and for everything else!

I would like to thank you with all my heart for the moving words you said about my motherland, about our communist party, and for your words of respect, recognition and love. (applause)

It is my duty, not only as a Bulgarian state and party leader, but--also and above all--as a Bulgarian communist, to assure you that the people of Bulgaria have the same profound and sincere feelings of infinite respect and love for you, the Vietnamese communists and the Vietnamese working people. (stormy and prolonged applause)

We, the representatives of socialist Bulgaria, are firmly convinced that the visit of our delegation will contribute to the further consolidation of our fraternal friendship and cooperation, to the cooperation between our parties, peoples and countries, and to the further consolidation of the socialist community! (prolonged applause)

Dear brothers and sisters, we are visiting you on the eve of a glorious anniversary of the Vietnamese people--the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP]. Born under the beneficial influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution, organized and educated by Ho Chi Minh, the great son of the Vietnamese people, the remarkable leader of the international communist and workers movement, the Party of the Vietnamese Communists in its 50 years of existence, creatively and enthusiastically applied and is applying the Marxist-Leninist theory in practical life. This is precisely why it is leading and will lead the Vietnamese people from victory to victory. (stormy, prolonged applause)

Not only the people of contemporary Bulgaria but, I dare say, the entire progressive mankind considers the SRV as a symbol of manly courage and heroism, and as a symbol of unity. Your country shows all working people throughout the world how freedom and independence must be defended at any price against the tyranny of imperialism, against reaction, expansionism and hegemonism.

Comrades, citizens of Hanoi: Socialism has definitely demonstrated its indomitable strength throughout the Vietnamese territory. The new SRV Constitution has given a legal basis to your achievements and has opened vast prospects and opportunities for your country's comprehensive development.

We rejoice with all our hearts that under the wise leadership of the VCP, headed by an experienced communist, patriot and internationalist such as Comrade Le Duan, the working people in your country are unshakably advancing and building up their country. They are producing new benefits for the people. There is no other path. This is the path of Ho Chi Minh's legacy--the legacy that after the victory you should build up your country and make it not a dozen times, but a hundred times more beautiful than before! (stormy, prolonged applause)

This is true because the Vietnamese people are a people tempered in the struggle and in work. This is true because, in building socialism, these people are relying upon international solidarity, and because they enjoy the support of the countries belonging to the united, socialist community.

I also cannot fail to note that the SRV has become a member of the CEMA organization. This was an event of great international importance. This is a very necessary prerequisite which will contribute to the acceleration of economic development in fraternal Vietnam. This will contribute to the implementation of the decisions adopted by the Fourth VCP Congress, will contribute to socialist economic integration and to the consolidation of power of our beloved socialist family.

Comrades and friends, we are all very well aware that difficulties exist along the path of our progress--difficulties of growth, difficulties of development. They are natural but I have other difficulties in mind. I am thinking of other obstacles which our enemies--imperialism and reaction--are consciously trying to use in order to impede our progress. Imperialism and reaction cannot resign themselves to the historical fact that a free, independent and united Vietnam is now irrevocably and unshakably proceeding along the path of socialism.

Imperialism is acting in an increasingly overt alliance with Maoism. In the spring of 1979, the Chinese expansionists grossly violated the principles of international law, as well as the UN Charter, and carried out a brazen armed aggression against your people--a people whose most sacred wish is to live in peace and to build socialism in peace; a people who, with all their actions, have always demonstrated that they wish to live in understanding, cooperation and good-neighborly relations.

A Vietnamese poet who lived five centuries ago said: "This land has known greatness and decay, but it has never ceased to give birth to heroes!" The sacred Vietnamese soil, which for many decades was prevented from bearing rice and fruit, the soil which the invaders covered with shells and bombs, which they irrigated with your blood, tears and suffering, this soil has given birth to heroes and it is still giving birth to heroes.

You, brothers and sisters, have risen as one man. You have collected all your strength, your will and manly courage in order to resist the barbarous attacks of the Chinese aggressors and you have once more demonstrated that your people are invincible. Your people are invincible because they love their motherland. They are ready, with selfless courage, to fight for their country's freedom. You are invincible because the socialist countries are at your side and because all progressive and peace-loving people are supporting you.

From this rostrum, I would like to categorically declare, so that everyone becomes aware of the fact that we, the fraternal socialist countries, side by side with the progressive forces throughout the world, will never leave Socialist Vietnam in the lurch and we will even less let it be destroyed!

We will always be at your side, dear Vietnamese brothers and sisters. We will be with you in the struggle for your freedom, for the independence and territorial integrity of the SRV, as well as in the construction of socialism! (stormy and very prolonged applause)

The Beijing aggression against Socialist Vietnam is a logical result of the hegemonistic policy conducted by the Chinese rulers, a policy of violating the freedom and independence of the people who are opposing their progress toward the domination of Southeast Asia.

This is a policy of slander, provocation and blackmail, a policy of gross interference into the domestic affairs of close and distant countries. This policy is directed against the unity of the worldwide communist and workers movement, against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, against the newly liberated peoples and against the national liberation movements. The Beijing leaders are supporting the most reactionary regimes in the world. As is quite logical, the Beijing leaders are more and more obviously--and without being even slightly ashamed--seeking a rapprochement with the imperialists and with reaction in their unworthy struggle against socialism, against peace, against detente and against progress. The Beijing leaders are feverishly rearming themselves. They are purchasing weapons from the great capitalist states and these states are happy to sell them the weapons. The Beijing leaders are flattered by the kindness of world imperialism which sees them as the executioner and the tool of world imperialism's will and intentions. This is the essence of the policy of the present-day Chinese leaders. It is not only alien but it is deeply hostile to Marxism-Leninism. It is not only alien, but it is deeply hostile to socialism and peace, and to the people's liberation struggle. In essence, this is a militarist and reactionary policy.

It is, therefore, quite natural that we condemn this policy of the Beijing upper crust. At the same time, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have always manifested noble initiatives along the path of negotiations. They are trying to achieve a normalization of relations with the PRC, based on the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Our peoples are filled with respect toward the Chinese people and toward their revolutionary traditions, as well as toward their heroic liberation struggle.

Unfortunately, the Chinese leaders who betrayed the interests of their own people did not learn anything from the "lesson" which they wanted to teach the people of Vietnam and which actually was taught to them. [paragraph continues]

Their provocations against your country, Laos and Kampuchea continue. Their unfounded accusations and slanders have not stopped.

During our visit here on your territory, we immediately became convinced of how unfounded and brazen their threats actually are. (applause)

The people of Vietnam have proved on several occasions that they will never allow any enemies to "teach" them a lesson. Vietnam is defending and is ready to defend the interests of its own people, and not only its own interest, but also the interests of the other peoples in Southeast Asia. Vietnam has always firmly been standing as an insurmountable barrier against hegemonism. (stormy applause)

Dear brothers and sisters, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is at your side. It is at the side of the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, and together with the Soviet Union and with the other countries belonging to the socialist community, together with the progressive forces in the world, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will defend the just cause of all peoples who are struggling for freedom, independence and social progress! (stormy, prolonged applause)

It is not coincidental that the main propaganda blows, the most disgraceful slanders of the imperialist agencies and of the Chinese leaders are directed against the socialist community and, above all, against the Soviet Union. Why is this so? Because the imperialists and the Chinese leaders are well aware that in the contemporary world, the Soviet Union and the socialist community are the most important factor of human progress, because these countries represent the most important factors for the preservation of peace, for the victories of the communist and workers, as well as of the national liberation movements. Generally speaking we can say that the Soviet Union and the socialist community, as well as their growing ideological, political, economic and military power represent an insurmountable bulwark which defeats all attempts of the imperialists and of the Chinese reactionaries to dominate the peoples and to force their own will, upon them, to rob, oppress, and annihilate them.

What has recent history proved? Who liberated Europe from the Hitlerite oppression? Indeed, it was the Soviet Union! Who, in sacrificing the lives of its own sons, brought freedom to Poland, Bulgaria, Romania, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the GDR? Indeed, it was the Soviet Union! Who came with selfless generosity to the rescue of revolutionary Cuba? It was the Soviet Union, as well as the countries of the socialist community! Who rendered selfless assistance to the Vietnamese people during the years of American intervention? Indeed, it was the Soviet Union, together with the socialist community countries! Who rendered selfless and generous assistance to the newly liberated peoples in Africa and Asia. It was none other than the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community! Who rendered selfless assistance to these peoples and who are still assisting them in implementing their social changes, in creating their economies, in building up the foundations of their new life? Who has selflessly defended and is still defending their real interests against aggressors and invaders? None other than the Soviet Union and the countries belonging to the socialist community! Who is ardently propagating and practically implementing the cause of peace, of detente, of friendship and cooperation? None other than the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community! (stormy and prolonged applause)

No one can deny this. No one can disavow this fact! This corresponds to historic truth. It is not difficult to imagine how the imperialists and the Chinese hegemonists would act and how much harm they would do if they were not well aware of this exceptional power of the Soviet Union and of the socialist community, which are the hope and support of all free peoples, of all peoples who are struggling for their freedom, of all those people who are longing for peace. (prolonged applause)

To consolidate our unity and the unity of action of the socialist community, to strengthen the unity and the unity of action of the international communist and workers movement upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, to struggle for rallying all progressive forces--these are the guarantees for peace, freedom and independence, for social progress! This is the guarantee for our two peoples which enabling us to advance along the path we have chosen--the path of peace, socialism and communism! (prolonged applause)

Comrades, a few days ago our people celebrated the 35th anniversary of their socialist revolution--the most glorious event in the 1,300-year old history of Bulgaria. Within three and a half decades the Bulgarian people achieved profound socioeconomic changes. They accomplished a historic leap in their development thanks to which present-day Bulgaria has become an industrial state with a modern industry, a highly intensified agriculture, a country of florishing cultural and scientific standards and achievements.

The language of figures speaks in the most concise but eloquent manner of these successes and in order to understand these changes I will point out for you that in our country today as many goods are being produced within 4 days as old Bulgaria produced in the entire year of 1939. This is the meaning of a society based on real socialism. (prolonged applause) At the same time, we are by no means closing our eyes to the existing difficulties which we still face and which we have to overcome. However, we are firmly convinced that we will implement the tasks set forth in our party program and in the decisions adopted by the 11th BCP Congress concerning the construction of a developed socialist society. (applause)

The energy and enthusiasm of the Bulgarian people, headed by the BCP and the friendship and cooperation with the countries of the socialist community--these represent a guarantee for our future achievements.

Lasting peace can also be a guarantee for our future successes. The main trend of our foreign policy has always been to consolidate fraternal friendship with the socialist countries and to strengthen their organizations--the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

The main trend of our foreign policy has always been and still is to cooperate in preserving and consolidating universal peace.

In recent years the struggle for the consolidation of peace and security and for detente in international relations has achieved positive results despite the counteractions of warmongering forces. In this connection I would like to mention the final CSCE document signed in Helsinki. I would also like to mention the signing of the new Soviet-American SALT II treaty. We by no means delude ourselves that the military industrial complex of imperialism, the reactionary circles and their Beijing allies will resign themselves to these positive trends in international affairs. However, we are aware that whatever has been achieved has been achieved by struggle, our people are also firmly resolved to continue to contribute to this deeply humanitarian struggle for peace, for preventing a new devastating war and for the happiness of present and future generations. In full accordance with this foreign policy, our country announced from the rostrum of the UN organization that it wholeheartedly supports the resolution submitted by the Soviet Union on the inadmissibility of hegemonism in international relations.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is conducting a principle-minded and constructive policy of consolidating peace and development of cooperation in the Balkan Peninsula. History has "taken care" of us and has left us an inheritance of many unsettled problems. Our efforts, however, are aimed at the main goal: The Balkans should become an area of good-neighborliness, friendship and vast cooperation, based on equal rights and mutually advantageous cooperation.

We are seriously concerned about the development of the situation in the Middle East. The separatist deals between Israel and Egypt represent a betrayal of the interests of the Arab peoples. We are consistently defending the stand that the Middle East problem cannot be resolved without the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied in 1967; without the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Arab peoples of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and to create their own state; without the guarantee of an independent existence for all countries situated in that part of the world.

As regards our stand toward the developing countries of Asia and Africa, we not only welcome the victory of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, the PDRY and Afghanistan, but we are rendering them real assistance, according to our capabilities, for the defense of their revolutionary changes and for the successful implementation of social changes along the progressive path of development chosen by them.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria denounces the imperialist intrigues aimed at preserving the colonial-racist regimes in southern Africa. Bulgaria supports the just struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia, and of the Republic of South Africa for national independence, freedom, equal rights and social progress.

With all our hearts we welcome the victory of the patriotic forces of Kampuchea, which, guided by the National United Front of National Salvation, have truly rescued their country from the bloodthirsty Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique supported by Beijing. The patriotic forces of Kampuchea created favorable conditions for the construction of a peaceful, independent, democratic and nonalined Kampuchea.

We highly appreciate the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship among the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in their joint struggle for independence and socialism. This friendship and solidarity of your countries represents a factor of peace in Southeast Asia and throughout Asia as a whole. (stormy and prolonged applause)

You are extending your hand for understanding, friendship and cooperation with all neighboring peoples. You are resisting your enemies who are trying to incite you against each other, against the other peoples of Indochina, and to prevent you from your peaceful and creative labor. We completely support the sincere aspirations of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to develop mutual relations of understanding and cooperation with the countries of Southeast Asia, as well as with the ASEAN member-countries, on the basis of mutual respect, respect for sovereignty and for territorial involability.

Our country has unshakably supported the progressive orientation in the nonalined countries movement which has made an important contribution to the struggle against imperialism, for peace, national independence and democracy, as well as for just international economic relations. The attempts to impose a line of "equal distance from the blocs" upon this movement are actually aimed at diverting from the movement its correct path. We welcome the recently concluded Havana conference of heads of states and governments of nonalined countries. We congratulate this conference on the success which it achieved and acknowledge that the SRV has certainly greatly contributed to these successes.

There is no doubt whatsoever that this conference will contribute to the consolidation of the anti-imperialist trend within the nonalined countries movement and to the increase of this movement's active contribution to the consolidation of peace and security throughout the world.

The traditional links between the working people of Bulgaria and Vietnam are deep and lasting. [paragraph continues]

The foundations of our two peoples' fraternal friendship were laid down by their two great sons--Georgi Dimitrov and Ho Chi Minh and firmly sealed by belonging to the powerful socialist community. The relations between our two countries are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. (stormy and prolonged applause)

In the years of your epic struggle against the foreign interventionists, our country, along with all socialist countries, extended a fraternal hand to support the Vietnamese patriots. After the Vietnamese people's historic victory in the spring of 1975, and in particular after the visit of the Vietnamese party and government delegation, headed by Comrade Le Duan, to our country, the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SRV entered a new, higher stage of development.

The BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria highly appreciate the fraternal relations created with the VCP and SRV. I can say with great joy that the talks we held with the leaders of your country proceeded in a spirit of full unanimity and friendship. The documents we signed, and above all the friendship and cooperation treaty, will contribute to the further development of the comprehensive cooperation between our socialist states and the fraternal peoples. These documents also represent a contribution to the consolidation of peace and understanding throughout the world. (stormy and prolonged applause)

Our two socialist countries are filled with a firm resolve to intensify and strengthen their fraternal friendship to the benefit of our peoples, to the benefit of peace throughout the world. (stormy and prolonged applause)

Long live the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the BCP and the VCP! (stormy and prolonged applause)

Long live the indestructible friendship among the countries belonging to the socialist community! (stormy and prolonged applause)

Long live communism! (stormy and prolonged applause)

ROMANIAN MILITARY DELEGATION PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

1 October Arrival

AU062025 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 2 Oct 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[Yanko Vladeev report]

[Text] An official military delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania arrived on 1 October in Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Administration. The delegation is led by Lt Gen Gheorghe Gomoiu, deputy minister of national defense and secretary of the Higher Political Council of the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

At Sofia's central train station the delegation was welcomed by Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Administration; Maj Gen Kostadin Manolov and Maj Gen Ivan Shtiliyanov, deputy heads of the Main Political Administration; and generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Captain First Class Andrei Luka, Romanian military attache in Bulgaria, was also at the train station.

Col Gen Kiril Kosev and the other officials cordially greeted Lt Gen G. Gomoiu and the other delegation members. Pioneers handed flowers to the guests. After a short rest, the guests headed for their residence.

Later on the official Romanian military delegation visited the head of the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Administration. Col Gen Kiril Kosev cordially greeted the guests and wished them a pleasant and fruitful stay in our country. He expressed the conviction that the visit of the Romanian delegation to our country will contribute to strengthening the friendship between the Bulgarian People's Army and the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and thus also the friendship between our countries and peoples, for which the meetings of our first leaders--Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu--have the greatest importance.

Afterwards, Col Gen Kiril Kosev briefed the Romanian guests on some basic questions being solved at the present time by the Bulgarian people and army. He emphasized the successes in combat and political training reached during the past year as well as the activity of the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Administration and the political organs, party and Komsomol organizations in increasing the combat readiness as well as the communist, patriotic and internationalist education of the Bulgarian soldiers.

On his part Lt Gen Gheorghe Gomoiu also briefed Col Gen Kiril Kosev and the members of the Bulgarian delegation on the tasks being solved at the present by the commanders, political organs and soldiers of the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

In the afternoon, the delegation, accompanied by Maj Gen Kostadin Manolov, visited and saw with interest the National Military-Historic Museum and some sites in Sofia and Vitosha mountain.

Yesterday evening, Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Administration, gave an official dinner in honor of the Romanian military delegation. The dinner was attended by Maj Gen Konstadin Manolov and Maj Gen Ivan Shtiliyanov, deputy heads of the Main Political Administration, generals and officers. Petre Duminica, Romanian ambassador to Bulgaria, and Andrei Luca, military attache at the Romanian Embassy, also attended.

Col Gen Kiril Kosev and Lt Gen Gheorghe Gomoiu proposed toasts to the friendship and combat unity of the Warsaw Pact member-countries armies, and to the friendship between our armies, countries and peoples.

The dinner took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Dzhurov Reception

AU052037 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 5 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Today in Sofia Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, received the Romanian military delegation, headed by Col Gen Gheorghe Gomoiu, deputy minister of national defense and secretary of the Higher Political Committee of the Romanian Army.

The minister of national defense was briefed on the visit of the representatives of the Romanian Armed Forces to our country, as well as on the talks held between a Bulgarian delegation of political organs of the Bulgarian People's Army and the delegation of the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Concluding talks were held today between the delegation of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army, headed by Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the Main Political Administration, and the Romanian military delegation, headed by Col Gen Gheorghe Gomoiu.

During the talks, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, confidence was expressed that the visit of the representatives of the Romanian Armed Forces will give new impetus to the development of relations and cooperation between the two fraternal armies, between their political organs.

Grisha Filipov Reception

AU052038 Sofia BTA in English 1905 GMT 5 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, October 5 (BTA)--Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, today here received the official Romanian military delegation, led by Lieutenant General Gheorghe Gomoiu, deputy-minister of national defence and secretary of the Supreme Political Council of the Romanian Army.

Colonel-General Velko Palin, head of the Military Department of the CC of the BCP, and Colonel General Kiril Kosev, head of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army, took part in the conversation.

The meeting proceeded in a friendly spirit.

ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH MOZAMBIQUE

AU052125 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 5 Oct 79 AU

[Text] The second session of the Joint Bulgarian-Mozambique Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation has begun. [no place or date given]

Comrade Peko Takov, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the committee, declared in his speech at the opening of the session that Bulgaria will spare no efforts in assisting the Mozambique people in their economic development and, more particularly, in the agricultural sector.

The Mozambique delegation is headed by Marcelino dos Santos, minister of development and economic planning.

ARMY CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION OPENS IN VELIKO TURNOVO

AU100904 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 9 Oct 79 AU

[Text] A theoretical conference, organized by the Ministry of National Defense, opened in Veliko Turnovo today. It is devoted to the subject: "Qualifications Characteristics of the Higher Military Education Schools Graduates in Our Country and Basic Requirements for Their Training."

The conference is attended by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense.

PRAGUE CONTRASTS U.S., USSR STANDS ON WORLD PEACE

LD091934 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] For 3 months now the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee has been dealing with the ratification of the new Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, SALT II. The duration of the negotiations shows that this has been no unequivocal debate. Besides realistic voices which support the ratification as another step toward international relaxation and disarmament there are still those which produce the most construed arguments against it. However, it must be said that these voices are losing in intensity. The needle of the balance in the United States is at present turning toward the positive voices.

However, it must be said that this positive trend was preceded by an action which didn't do much for world relaxation. The American defense secretary, Brown, is now inspecting the newly-formed so-called Caribbean operational unit in Florida. A program is being worked out there for U.S. armed intervention into the internal affairs of those Latin American countries which want to free themselves from U.S. supremacy. Army units stationed in the United States and also abroad are to be used for this purpose. For example, on 15 October, 1,500 American troops will be sent to the base at Guantanamo, which the United States is unlawfully holding on the territory of socialist Cuba.

Such then is U.S. policy. After long delays the United States is preparing to realize a positive step for relaxation and peace while at the same time taking one and a half steps back from this relaxation.

In this connection we cannot but see the sharp contrast and draw a comparison between the (?sincerity of this policy) and the Soviet Union's consistent peace efforts. At a time when in the United States certain politicians hesitate whether to debate the SALT II agreement, the highest Soviet representatives have been putting forward a further concrete proposal for the benefit of peace. On 6th October Leonid Brezhnev announced in Berlin that the Soviet Union is prepared to unilaterally cut the number of medium-range nuclear missiles in the western part of the Soviet Union provided that no new medium-range nuclear missiles are deployed in Western Europe. Leonid Brezhnev also announced that within a year 20,000 Soviet troops, 1,000 tanks and other military equipment will be withdrawn from the German Democratic Republic.

These proposals are another clear proof of his country's sincerity concerning relaxation, disarmament and the introduction of a durable peace in the world. It's now up to the West to respond.

In this context it's ever more important whether the "yes" voices manage to drown the "no" voices in the American Senate and in the whole of the United States.

HUSAK, DZUR MEET WITH VISITING SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION

LD052301 Prague CTK in English 1808 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Communist Party General Secretary and President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak met here on Friday with a Soviet military delegation to the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation and the Day of the Czechoslovak Army.

The delegation is led by Soviet Deputy Defence Minister Army General Semen Kurkotkin. Its members are Col.-Gen. Dmitriy Yazov, Lt.-Gen. Vladimir Bezbokov, Lt.-Gen. Nikolay Volodin, Maj.-Gen. Mikhail Gogolev and Maj.-Gen. Ivan Surodeykin. All of them fought in the Great Patriotic War and participated in the liberation of Czechoslovakia. The meeting was attended by Czechoslovak Defence Minister Army General Martin Dzur.

JUSTIFICATION PROVIDED FOR STRIPPING KOHOUT OF CITIZENSHIP

LD101036 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The decision of the Czechoslovak authorities to strip Pavel Kohout of Czechoslovak citizenship is now commented on by Karel Kvapil: The turnabout in the life of Pavel Kohout is certainly nothing new for our public. The older ones still vividly remember him as a poet of the socialist union of youth who--to use his own words--"held the pen in one hand and a revolver in the other." This somewhat original combination of poetic language in a way symbolizes his entire pursuit of fame and popularity to this day. In the cultural sphere, perhaps with the exception of painting, there is no discipline in which Kohout would not have tried his luck. However, the arts critics and the public usually found out quickly that his works were superficial. But Kohout, the man of genius, never gave up. In the sixties during a period of political upheaval, the unrecognized artist Kohout saw his new opportunity. Without the slightest hesitation, he threw away all his literary and political past and became one of the leading spokesmen of the right. Now he was roaring out and denouncing things again. This time he was attempting to politically liquidate those who sincerely pledged their loyalty to socialism and friendship with the Soviet Union. He who used to write eulogies about the trials of the fifties shouted all of a sudden and more loudly than others: Only with clean hands! Was it a belated discovery of the truth? Of course not--just opportunism and the logical metamorphosis of a former dogmatic person into a rightwing opportunist and, later on, an open enemy of socialism. This has been confirmed also by his further development. After the defeat of counterrevolution in our country, he gave first various statements to foreign correspondents in order to create the impression that talented artists were being persecuted. However, the logic of betrayal is merciless--and mercilessly, too, Pavel Kohout was getting involved in activities which had nothing to do with free expression of opinions and which were defined by the law as illegal. All warnings went unheeded. And so when in the course of his long stay in Austria Kohout continued activities against our republic, there was no other way but--in keeping with the valid laws--to deprive Pavel Kohout of Czechoslovak citizenship.

There is no doubt that Kohout's friends in the West will now start a loud outcry in support of their protege. A Kohout operating in Czechoslovakia was useful for their various plans against our country and their anticommunist campaigns. However, a Kohout abroad is just one more mouth to feed. And in the West they know well that this man's appetites are not average. Nevertheless, it must be stressed that the decision of the Czech Ministry of Interior is but a legal expression of reality. It seals the fate freely chosen by Pavel Kohout himself. It is the fate of a man who--through his wild ambitions and pursuit of fame--has gradually betrayed everything: his beliefs, his friends and his country.

BULGARIA'S MISHEV VISITS MNICHOVO HRADISTE PLANT

LD091526 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The delegation of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, headed by Misho Mishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, today visited the Mnichovo Hradiste plant of the Lisz national enterprise of Jablonec-Nad-Niaou. After a visit to the workshops, the Bulgarian guests took part in a meeting with the workforce and members of brigades of socialist labor of Czechoslovak-Bulgarian friendship. The Czechoslovak and Bulgarian comrades voiced the conviction that mutually advantageous cooperation and coordination will be further intensified in the coming years.

ARMY DAY, DUKLA PASS CELEBRATIONS HELD

Lenart Delegation

LD061152 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Text] State-wide celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation and Czechoslovak People's Army Day began today at historic places of combat in the Dukla Pass. They are attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the federal government and the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak SR headed by Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and other official guests. They went first to the memorial of the First Czechoslovak Army Corps in the USSR, where they paid a tribute to the fallen combatants.

Soviet Congatulations Telegram

For the text of the greetings message from Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Defense, to Army General Martin Dzur, CSSR Minister of National Defense, on the occasion of Czechoslovak People's Army Day, as published in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 6 October, see the Eastern Europe section of the 10 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Dzur Article on Army Day

AU091323 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Article by Army General Martin Dzur, CPCZ Central Committee member and CSSR minister of national defense: "In the Spriit of the Traditions of the Dukla Battle to Further Successes"]

[Excerpts] Today the Czechoslovak People's Army and along with it all Czechoslovak working people celebrate the 35th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation, in the course of which Czechoslovak soldiers, side by side with the glorious Soviet Army, entered the territory of our homeland 6 October 1944. [paragraph continues]

That operation was an inseparable part of the Soviet Army's liberating mission. From the very beginning of the Great Patriotic War the Soviet armed forces were fighting not only for the freedom of the Soviet people but also for the freedom of the peoples of Czechoslovakia and of a number of countries enslaved by Hitlerite fascism.

In the Carpathian-Dukla operation the Soviet Union reconfirmed and materialized its commitments as an ally, which it adopted by signing the Czechoslovak-Soviet treaty of friendship, mutual assistance and postwar cooperation in December 1943. The operation was prepared in a short period of time on the basis of an official request by representatives of the CPCZ, as an inseparable part of the east Carpathian operation, in full realization of the urgent needs of the Slovak national uprising. Being faithful to its international obligations, the Soviet Union did everything to grant the Slovak people, who had arisen in a just national liberation struggle against Hitlerite occupants and their helpers, as effective as possible military and political aid in the shortest possible time.

The successes and victories in that operation were paid for by what is most precious--human blood and the lives of Soviet and Czechoslovak soldiers, partisans and their helpers. With deep respect we bow our heads in their memory and express our immeasurable gratitude to all the heroes who had fought to enable us and the future generations of our country to live and work in peace.

Being faithful to their great example, the soldiers and commanders of the Czechoslovak People's Army are striving under present conditions to fulfill the tasks of combat and political training in the spirit of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and of the resolutions of CPCZ Central Committee sessions. In our People's Army, just as in society as a whole, the leading role of the party is reflected in all areas of activity; it is a guarantee of its socialist character; forms firm, politically united military collectives and rallies all soldiers to a resolute effort to do everything for the Czechoslovak People's Army, under the leadership of the CPCZ, to be an invincible protector of the socialist homeland and a firm part of the defensive alliance of the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact.

The bequest of the heroes of the battles on the Dukla Pass is inspiring Czechoslovak soldiers to develop activity, initiative and socialist competition in fulfilling all tasks and obligations ensuing from the exacting military service. It is their goal to achieve good and outstanding results in combat and political training and thus to contribute to our army's all-round preparedness for a consistent defense of the socialist accomplishments and of the building successes of our working people. In the year of the 35th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation the members of the Czechoslovak People's Army are getting ready to master profoundly the new basic regulations of the CSSR armed forces, based on the Leninist principles of the defense of a socialist homeland, which successfully passed the test of the Great Patriotic War. The ideas of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, the experiences from the more than 30 years of building our socialist army and the most recent findings and rich experiences of the Soviet army, which have become an inseparable part of the new regulations, direct our soldiers and their commanders to a high moral and political responsibility for the defense of socialism and peace. The combat ability of the Czechoslovak People's Army, which is a well-prepared army, equipped with modern, highly effective combat technology and weapons--thanks to the systematic solicitude of the CPCZ Central Committee, its Presidium, the CSSR Government and Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, personally--will continue to consolidate, in the spirit of the new basic regulations. Our army has all it needs to be able to honorably fulfill its mission.

The traditions of Czechoslovak-Soviet comradeship in arms and the cooperation, alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries directs the members of the Czechoslovak People's Army to a consistent fulfillment of commitments and obligations, in close collaboration with the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact, to reliably defend the Western border of the socialist community.

The Dukla pass became the gate through which freedom entered Czechoslovakia and its bequest is a firm link between that historical event and our socialist present and happy future. We are aware that in the present class-divided world our friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union is the only reliable guarantee of our national freedom and state sovereignty. The close cooperation between the Czechoslovak People's Army and the armed forces of the Soviet Union and the other states of the Warsaw Pact creates conditions for harnessing those aggressive forces which today oppose the ratification of the SALT II treaty, the reduction of the numerical strength of armed forces in Europe and the complementing of political detente by military detente.

In the spirit of the traditions of the Dukla battle the Czechoslovak People's Army is developing comradeship in arms and all-round cooperation with the heroic Soviet army, which is a pillar of the Warsaw Pact defense alliance. Our commanders and soldiers as well as working people from industrial plants, agricultural cooperatives, schools and institutions are deepening close ties and internationalist friendship with the Central Group of Soviet troops. They are thus expressing their gratitude for the freedom the Soviet Army brought us in the days of May of 1945 and for the assistance extended to socialist Czechoslovakia in foiling the plans of counter-revolutionary forces in August 1968.

Military cooperation is developing extensively during the joint exercises of our fraternal armies and during the mutual exchange of units and experiences, which contributes to our army's becoming a true school of communist education, a school of the young generation, which draws from the combat and revolutionary traditions of the workers class, the communist party and the Czechoslovak People's Army. The bequest of the joint battles of the Soviet Army and members of the First Czechoslovak Army Corps in the USSR is inspiring and binding. That is why commanders, political organs and party and youth organizations are striving to make cooperation and fellowship in arms contribute to developing and consolidating the defense of the socialist homeland and to an honorable fulfillment of internationalist obligations in defending the socialist community as a whole.

In the spirit of those combat and revolutionary traditions, we will continue to develop close cooperation and comradeship in arms with the fraternal Soviet Army and with the other Warsaw Pact armies. The high combat preparedness of the Czechoslovak People's Army is a firm guarantee for the peaceful work of our working people and our contribution to a reliable collective defense of socialism and world peace against the aggressive forces of world imperialism.

HONECKER ATTENDS SOVIET ENVOY'S RECEPTION

LD040855 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1844 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A friendly gathering on the occasion of the GDR's 30th anniversary was held by Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR in the Soviet embassy today. A warm welcome was extended to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and to Politburo members Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Joachim Herrmann; and Guenter Mittag.

In an address Ambassador Petr Abrasimov, speaking also in the name of the entire staff of the Soviet Embassy, congratulated the representatives and all citizens of the GDR on their forthcoming anniversary. He paid tribute to the development of the first socialist German state and the close cooperation between the USSR and the GDR. Petr Abrasimov gave an assurance that this alliance would continue to grow in strength in the struggle for the triumph of peace and socialism.

Erich Honecker expressed his thanks for the good wishes and tribute to the fraternal relations. He extended cordial greetings to the ambassadors of socialist countries accredited to the GDR who were present. Friendship with the USSR was one of the foremost achievements of the GDR during the past 30 years. The general secretary thanked the leadership of party and state of the USSR for the liberation by the glorious Soviet Army and the imperishable part played by the USSR in the successful development of the GDR. Erich Honecker recounted how the fighters from the ranks of Ernst Thaelmann's party had built together with other antifascist forces the new, socialist Germany from the wreckage left by Hitlerite fascism.

In his address Erich Honecker expressed the GDR people's pleasure at the official friendship visit due to start on Thursday of the party and government delegation of the USSR led by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Leonid Brezhnev, on the occasion of the GDR's 30th anniversary. The GDR would continue to work together firmly linked with the USSR and all other countries of the socialist community for peace and socialism.

VERNER ADDRESSES SOVIET GUESTS AT BERLIN DINNER

LD040859 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1923 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Central Committee and the Berlin Bezirk executive of the SED gave a dinner tonight in honor of meritorious Soviet representatives. The guests, who are headed by Marshal of the USSR Vasiliy Chuykov, had arrived in the morning for the GDR anniversary celebrations in Berlin. Among them are veterans of the Great Patriotic War, former members of the Soviet military administration in Germany, as well as scientists and artists. Among those present at the festive evening were SED Politburo members Erich Mueckenberger, Konrad Naumann and Paul Verner, as well as the commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, Army Gen Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy.

The greetings of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker, were conveyed by Paul Verner. He paid tribute to the life and struggle of the Soviet guests whose efforts were insolubly linked with the GDR's development. "Every one of you has helped to fashion a piece of the GDR's history and to make, together with us German communists, friendship with the USSR a matter dear to the heart of the citizens of the GDR."

Verner said that the GDR, in close alliance with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community, fulfilled the heritage of the victims of fascism. He handed to Vasiliy Chuykov, who had a decisive share in Berlin's liberation in 1945, as well as to other Soviet verterans, the medal "30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the GDR."

Vasiliy Chuykov paid tribute to the decoration as symbol of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The 30th anniversary of the GDR was an event of historical importance, as a democratic German state had come into being in the center of Europe "which has written peace and friendship, equality, freedom and socialism on its banner."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 4 OCTOBER AWARD CEREMONY FOR BREZHNEV

Honecker Speech

AU100821 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Oct 79 p 3 AU

[Text of speech by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary on awarding the title "Hero of the GDR" and the Karl Marx Order to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, in Berlin on 4 October]

[Text] Dear Comrade Leonid Ilich;

Dear comrades of the CPSU party-government delegation; Dear comrades and friends: The SED Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the GDR have decided to confer on you on the occasion of the GDR's 30th anniversary for the second time the title of honor "Hero of the GDR" and the Karl Marx Order. I have the privilege to present to you this highest distinction of our socialist German state and it gives me great pleasure to do so. The leadership of party and state and the people of the GDR thereby pay tribute to your outstanding services in the struggle for the triumph of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, for peace and security throughout the world, and for consolidating the fighting community between the CPSU and the SED, and the fraternal ties between the USSR and the GDR.

The communists, the citizens of our country feel for you, the highest representative of the USSR, great respect and profound friendship. At the head of the CPSU and the USSR you have an outstanding personal share in the formulation and implementation of the Marxist-Leninist policy of the CPSU during the stage of the building of communism, in the struggle for peace, cooperation and social progress throughout the world. This policy contains the guarantee of the historic achievements of the Soviet land in solving the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress. You inspire the citizens of our republic just as you do all progressive forces throughout the world in their advance on the path of social progress and peace.

The realization of the CPSU's program for peace and international cooperation, for the freedom and independence of the peoples pursues noble aims in the vital interests of the peoples. This is the purpose of the persistent struggle conducted by the USSR, the GDR and the other fraternal socialist countries, as well as millions upon millions of people throughout the world.

You, Dear Comrade Leonid Ilich, are in the literary sense of the word the standard bearer of world peace. Having yourself passed through the ordeals of the most destructive of all wars, you know no higher aim than to devote all your energies to secure for the Soviet people and all mankind a life in peace worthy of human beings. [paragraph continues]

Faithful to the great responsibility which history has placed on the USSR as the strongest power for peace, you devote all your strength to the continuation of the process of detente and its consolidation by effective measures of arms limitation and disarmament.

"Dear Comrade Leonid Ilich, this solomn act on the eve of the 30th anniversary of the GDR is for us of profound symbolism. By paying tribute to your tremendous work and your struggle we wish to lend expression at the same time to our deeply felt gratitude for the active, fraternal friendship which the CPSU and the Soviet state have at all times extended to us.

In continuation of the best traditions of the revolutionary workers movement of our countries, the SED and the CPSU have forged the unbreakable fraternal alliance of our states and peoples. The course toward the continued drawing together of our states and peoples, which at the time you described as the core of the new treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, yields fresh successes every day. We appreciate very highly your share in this, dear Leonid Ilich.

Dear comrades, by conferring the title of honor "Hero of the GDR" and the Karl Marx Order on our friend and comrade, the outstanding communist, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, we honor a great Marxist-Leninist and internationalist, a consistent continuator of the great cause of Lenin, who works and fights full of optimism and imbued with respect and love for the working people. With all our hearts we wish you, Dear Leonid Brezhnev, good health and new great successes in your responsible work.

Brezhnev Reply

For the text of a Mosoow Domestic Service report on CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's reply to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, on the occasion of receiving the order "Hero of the GDR" and the Karl Marx Order on 4 October in Berlin, see the Eastern Europe section of the 5 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

WEEKEND ANNIVERSARY ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Wreath-Laying by Foreign Dignitaries

LD061118 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The GDR party-state leadership. together with foreign guests and people of Berlin, paid tribute today on the eve of the GDR's 30th anniversary to the pioneers of the socialist fatherland, the heroes of the glorious Soviet Army and the antifascist German resistance fighters. At the head of the procession to the socialists' memorial in Friedrichsfelde were Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, as well as Politburo members Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; and other dignitaries.

Together with Erich Honecker at the flag-bedecked [word indistinct] memorial were CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Leonid Brezhnev; PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Edward Gierek; CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the CSSR, Gustav Husak; MSZMP Central Committee first secretary Janos Kadar; BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council Chairman, Todor Zhivkov, and MPRP Central Committee first secretary and Presidium chairman of the People's Great Hural, Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, as well as the heads of other foreign delegations visiting the republic for the anniversary.

Those attending the wreath-laying ceremony included other digniataries from the parties united in the National Front and mass organizations, generals and officers of the armed forces, metitorious workers and veterans of the revolutionary workers movement. Present at the ceremony also were the representatives of the diplomatic corps.

Reception of Soviet Military Delegation

LD082218 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1613 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A cordial meeting took place on Monday between GDR Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann and a delegation of veterans from the Great Patriotic war. The delegation was led by the twice hero of the Soviet Union Marshal Vasiliy Chuykov.

During the meeting in the Defense Ministry, which took place in a fraternal atmosphere, a lively exhcange of views took place on the joint experiences in the struggle for the liberation of the German people from fascism and in the building of the German state of workers and peasants.

Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann expressed his pleasure at being able to welcome on the GDR jubilee such proven commanders, staff and political workers of the glorious USSR armed forces. Army Gen Hoffmann said that with their heroic deed of liberation nearly 35 years ago, and with their constant internationalist assistance, the Soviet soldiers have decisively contributed to the GDR's coming into being, to strengthening it and to the fact that it has today a highly regarded international position.

Honecker, Sekou Toure Meeting

LD071951 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1824 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of state, Erich Honecker, received the secretary general of the Guinea Democratic Party and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, Ahmed Sekou Toure, on Sunday.

The guest, who is taking part in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the GDR, conveyed to Erich Honecker the congratulations of the Guinea Democratic Party and the People of Guinea on the anniversary of the founding of the GDR. He expressed his high esteem for the foreign policy of the GDR, which is consistently directed toward the safeguarding of peace and the consolidation of friendship between peoples, and stressed in particular its solidarity support for the struggle of the peoples in southern Africa for national liberation and against the remnants of colonialism and racism and apartheid.

Erich Honecker described the presence of Sekou Toure in the GDR as an expression of the successful development of relations between the parties, states and peoples of the GDR and Guinea. He congratulated his guest on the successes achieved by the people of Guinea under the leadership of the Guinea Democratic Party in the implementation of the decisions of the 11th party congress and in the consolidation of its political and economic independence. The two statesmen spoke in favor of close cooperation by all progressive forces in the interest of preserving peace and the continuation of the policy of detente. In this connection they welcomed the initiatives proposed by Leonid Brezhnev at the festive ceremony to mark the 30th anniversary of the GDR. The realization of these proposals would make peace more secure and would also serve the interests of the peoples of Africa.

Erich Honecker accepted Sekou Toure's invitation to pay an official visit to Guinea.

Meeting With Mozambique Delegation

LD082202 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Steps to implement the program of long-term economic cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique for the period until 1990 were discussed in Berlin today by the deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, Gerhard Schuerer, and the head of the FRELIMO delegation, Mario Graca Machungo. The program, signed during Erich Honecker's visit to Mozambique last January, provides for far-reaching and close cooperation. Present at the discussion was the cochairman of the Joint GDR-Mozambique Economic Committee, Minister Kurt Singhuber.

Meeting With Kampuchean Representative

LD092208 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Werner Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, today wished the people of Kampuchea new successes in building a life in peace, democracy and social progress. During a friendly talk with Pen Sovan, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary People's Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea questions related to the future development of relations between the two countries were high on the agenda. Pen Sovan expressed the gratitude of the government and people of his country for the fraternal solidarity offered by the GDR.

FDJ Torchlight Parade

DW062017 [Editorial Report DW] East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German at 1833 GMT on 6 October begins carrying the torchlight parade conducted by the FDJ on the occasion of the GDR 30th anniversary. The assembled crowds are heard to cheer, sing the FDJ song and shout slogans such as "SED--CPSU," and "GDR--our fatherland."

At 1849 GMT the crowd cheers as party and state leaders of the GDR led by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, arrive at the reviewing stand. Honecker is the only GDR leader named by the announcer.

Immediately thereafter the party and state leaders from the USSR delegation led by Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, are given a loud welcome. Brezhnev is the only Soviet leader mentioned by the announcer.

At 1851 GMT the announcer greets the other Eastern European delegation leaders as well as a large number of other delegations present for the festivities.

At 1905 GMT Egon Krenz, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and FDJ first secretary, speaks for 3 minutes in which he expresses the FDJ solemn vow that it will continue to be a combat reserve for the party to strengthen the fatherland against the enemies of socialism and in order to protect peace.

At 1908 GMT songs are heard and marchers in the torchlight parade begin passing by the reviewing stand, and the parade runs its course.

30TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS END

Berlin Reception

LD072045 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1827 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The celebration of the 30th anniversary of the GDR ended Sunday evening with a festive reception at the seat of the Council of State in Berlin's Karl-Marx-Platz. This festive gathering once again united the representatives of the GDR, the heads of the party and government delegations of friendly states, guests of honor from many countries of the world and meritorious workers.

The invitation to the festive reception had been issued by the SED Central Committee, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the GDR. The secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, Erich Honecker, and the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the USSR, Leonid Brezhnev, proposed toasts. The festive reception, which began with the playing of the GDR's national anthem and which was held in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by Erich Honecker; Willi Stoph, Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, Politburo member and president of the People's Chamber; and the other members and candidate members of the Politburo.

The guests were Leonid Brezhnev and the other leading representatives of the fraternal parties and socialist states: Edward Gierek, Gustav Husak, Janos Kadar, Todor Zhivkov and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal. Also present were Ahmed Sekou Toure, the heads of other party and government delegations and their members, other personalities from all over the world, high-ranking Soviet officers and the diplomatic corps.

Honecker Toast

LD072058 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1905 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Toast by Erich Honecker SED Central Committee general secretary, at the festive reception on 7 October in connection with the GDR's 30th anniversary at the Seat of the Council of State]

[Text] Berlin--dear foreign guests!

Dear friends and comrades!

Ladies and gentlemen!

We are all impressed by the unforgettable hours of this, the 30th anniversary of the GDR. Together with their brothers and friends from all over the world, our people have celebrated the great anniversary of their socialist state.

The importance which the peoples accord to the 30th anniversary of our socialist GDR was particularly demonstrated by the presence of the outstanding representatives of the countries of socialism, the liberated national states and the leaders of the national liberation movements, through the greetings messages of friendship and solidarity from peace-loving and progressive people in all continents. Here I would like, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of our country, to express our heartfelt thanks to you all.

You, dear Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, affirmed in your magnificent speech the truth about the historic role of the fraternal alliance of the USSR and the GDR. Filled with enthusiasm and agreement, we greet dear Comrade Leonid Ilich, the new initiative for peace and disarmament, of world political importance, which you as chairman of the USSR Defense Council and on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, have made from here in Berlin. The fact that this appeal for detente and disarmament, which continues the great Leninist tradition of the struggle for peace, resounds from the capital of our socialist state, underscores what a historical change took place on German soil with the founding of the GDR. Rest assured that the GDR will continue to do all possible in order to implement our joint grand program of peace and disarmament.

Dear friends from the fraternal socialist countries:

Your participation in our national celebration is moving proof of the new relations of fraternity of our peoples, which are based on the communist world outlook and common aims. Our alliance of friendship will always fulfill with honor its mission as bulwark of peace and socialism in the world.

Dear comrades and comrades in arms from the liberated countries of Africa and Asia, from the national liberation movements!

Great is our joy that you celebrate together with us the 30th anniversary of our republic. With this you proclaim to the whole world your solidarity with the socialist German state, which is an integral part of the socialist family of peoples. Send greetings to the peoples of your countries, who are traversing the difficult but glorious path of national and social liberation, from the antifascist, anti-imperialist GDR which has eradicated fascism, chauvinsim and racism and inscribed peace, progress and international friendship upon its banner.

I would like to assure all our honored foreign guests that our state will always be aware of its responsibility in the struggle for peace and security. We will always be true to the great cause of Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity. The best thanks to you, dear foreign comrades and friends, will be new successes in the further shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR and in our joint struggle for peace.

Dear friends and comrades:

Representatives of all classes and sections of our people are present at this reception, the people who with their creativity, have created the good balance of these 30 years. We are now crossing the threshold to the fourth decade of the GDR and new tasks await us. In the firm and trusting alliance of party, government and people and alongside reliable and strong friends we will solve them successfully.

I ask all of you present to raise your glasses and to drink to the further flourishing of our fatherland, the GDR, to socialism, to peace, to the freedom of the peoples and to international solidarity.

Brezhnev Toast

For the text of the toast delivered by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at a reception on 7 October in East Berlin, as carried by TASS on 7 October, see the Eastern Europe section of the 9 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

SOVIET, POLISH NAVAL UNITS LEAVE ROSTOCK

ID091630 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1335 GMT 9 Oct 79 ID

[Excerpt] Rostock--Units of the Baltic Fleet and the Polish Navy were given a send-off by GDR deputy defense minister and chief of the People's Navy, Admiral Wilhelm Ehm, and the people of the city in Rostock on Tuesday. The crews of the warships had taken part in the celebrations of the GDR's 30th anniversary and had been guests at a naval display in Rostock.

FOREIGN DELEGATION ARRIVALS FOR ANNIVERSARY REPORTED

Socialist Countries' Delegations

ID052328 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1844 GMT 5 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Berlin-More party and government delegations of socialist countries arrived in Berlin on Friday to take part in the celebrations of the GDR's 30th anniversary. They were warmly welcomed at Berlin Schoenefeld airport by the secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, Politburo members Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, and other members of the leadership of party and state.

The delegations are headed by: The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Edward Gierek; the secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee and President of Czechoslovakia, Gustav Husak; the first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, Janos Kadar; the first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, Todor Zhivkov; and the first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, Yumjaagiyn Tsendenbal.

Other foreign delegations that have arrived in Berlin for the celebrations of the GDR 30th anniversary.

The delegation of the DPRK led by Kim Hwan, members of the Political Committee and secretary of the Korean Workers Party; the delegation of the Iraq Republic, led by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and member of the National Executive of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party; the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Presidium and the League of Communists Central Committee; the delegation of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria led by Ahmet Bencherif, member of the National Liberation Front Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Higher Youth Council.

Also, the delegation of the People's Republic of Benin led by Martin Dohou Azonhiho, member of the Politburo of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party, minister of the interior and national orientation; the delegation of the Zimbabwe African People's Union led by J.M. Chinamano, its vice president; the delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo led by Lekoundzou-Itihi Ossetoumba, member of the Congolese Labor Party Politburo; the delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic led by Ilie Verdet, member of the RCP Central Committee Executive Political Committee and prime minister of the Romanian Government.

Hungarian Delegation

ID051824 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 5 Oct 79 ID

[Text] The Hungarian party and government delegation, headed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee, has arrived in Berlin. Members of the delegation are Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier, and Janos Berecz, chief of the party's International Relations Department. The visitors were welcomed at Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Honecker, head of state and general secretary of the SED. The delegation will attend the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the GDR.

Polish Delegation

ID052026 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1655 GMT 5 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Berlin--A party and government delegation of the Polish People's Republic led by the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Edward Gierek, arrived in Berlin on Friday. The guests were cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by the secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker; the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph; People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann and other members of the leadership of party and state.

Among the other members of the delegation are Edward Babiuch, member of the Politburo and scretary of the PZPR Central Committee and Jan Szydlak, member of the Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The delegation has been invited by the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers on the occasion of the GDR's 30th anniversary.

Yugoslav Delegation

DW051720 [Editorial Report DW] East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German at 1658 GMT on 5 October in its "Studio 30" program reports the arrival of the Yugoslav delegation to the GDR 30th anniversary celebrations as follows:

"The Yugoslav party-government delegation to the GDR 30th anniversary celebrations arrived a few minutes ago at the Berlin Schoenefeld Airport. The delegation, led by Sergej Kraigher, Presidium member and LCY Central Committee member, was given a cordial welcome by Guenter Kleiber."

Romanian Delegation

AU061812 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 6 Oct 79 AU

[Text] A party-government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania led by Comrade Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government, is currently in Berlin where it is participating, at the invitation of the GDR party-state leadership, in festivities occasioned by the 30th anniversary of the GDR's founding. On its arrival at Berlin airport, the Romanian delegation was welcomed by Comrade Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Joachim Heusinger, Rudolph Schulze and Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; ministers and other officials.

Kampuchean Delegation

ID052238 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1745 GMT 5 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Berlin--A delegation of the National United Front for the National Salvation of Kampuchea arrived on Friday for the celebrations of the GDR's 30th anniversary.

It is headed by National Defense Minister Pen Sovan, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary People's Council.

The delegation was welcomed at Berlin Schoenefeld Airport by SED Politburo member Erich Mueckenberger.

Guinean Delegation

LD061458 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1411 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A party and government delegation from Guinea arrived in Berlin today to attend the festivities of the GDR's 30th anniversary. It is headed by Ahmed Sekou Toure, the secretary general of the Democratic Party of Guinea and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic.

He was cordially welcomed by Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, as well as other members of the party and state leadership.

More Delegations

DW061352 [Editorial Report DW] East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German at 1211 GMT on 6 October in its "Studio 30" program reports that further delegations from abroad arrived in Berlin on 6 October for the GDR's 30th anniversary celebrations and were cordially greeted by members of the party and state leadership. The announcer says that the delegations include the PLO, led by its chairman, Yasir 'Arafat; the Ethiopian delegation, headed by Fisseha Desda, member of the Standing Committee and deputy secretary general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council; the delegation from the Republic of Guinea-Bissau headed by Constantino dos Santos Teixeira, member of the Standing Executive Committee for the Struggle of the PAIGC and state commissioner of the interior; the delegation of the Cape Verde Islands led by Commander Alvaro Dantas Tavares, member of the PAIGC Supreme Combat Council and commissioner of the armed forces.

Also attending the celebrations, the announcer says, is a delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, headed by Muhammad Salih Muti, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Yemeni Socialist Party.

ANNIVERSARY DELEGATIONS' DEPARTURES REPORTED

Brezhnev, Soviet Delegation

LD081240 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1004 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Soviet party and government delegation led by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today ended its official friendship visit to the GDR on the occasion of the GDR's 30th anniversary.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and the other members of the party and state leadership of the GDR gave Leonid Brezhnev and delegate members a most cordial sendoff. The Soviet guests returned home from Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

At the gangway of the special Aeroflot aircraft, Erich Honecker and Leonid Brezhnev embraced once more. Earlier, this high guest had also bade a cordial farewell to the members and candidates of the SED Central Committee Politburo. Present at the farewell were other members of the Council of Ministers, the Presidium of the People's Chamber and of the Council of State.

In honor of Leonid Brezhnev, a military ceremony took place which was introduced with the national anthems of the USSR and the GDR as well as a 21-gun salute.

In addition, thousands of workers were at the airport to bid the Soviet guests farewell.

Soviet Cosmonauts' Departure

LD082222 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1831 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Soviet cosmonauts, Col Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, ended their visit to the GDR on Monday. They attended the GDR's 30th anniversary as guests of the Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

The Yugoslav delegation, led by Sergej Kraigher, member of the Presidency of the SFRY and member of the LCY Central Committee, also left Berlin for home on Monday. The president of the World Peace Council, Romesh Chandra, also left via Berlin-Schoenefeld airport.

Also seen off was the delegation from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, led by Prof Mahmud Sooma, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Democratic People's Party and minister of higher education.

Leave was also taken by the Republic of Cuba's delegation, led by Comandante Pedro Miret Prieto, Politburo member, member of the Secretariat of the Cuban Communist Party's Central Committee, and a member of the State Council.

Gierek, Husak, Kadar, Verdet Departures

LD072114 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2054 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The party and government delegations from Poland, the CSSR, Hungary and Romania, which took part in the celebrations of the GDR's 30th anniversary, left Berlin for home on Sunday evening.

The delegations led by Edward Gierek, Gustav Husak, Janos Kadar and Ilie Verdet were given a hearty send-off by the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker; Politburo members Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; as well as other members of GDR party and state leadership.

Zhivkov, Sekou Toure Departures

LD081326 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1256 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Bulgarian party and government delegation which attended the GDR's 30th anniversary, led by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, left for home today.

It was cordially seen off by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State; and members of the Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; as well as by other members of the party and state leadership.

At Berlin-Schoenefeld airport, Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph, Horst Sindermann and the other GDR officials also bade a cordial farewell to Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Democratic Party of Guinea and president of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea.

Tsedenbal Departure

LD091300 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0957 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Mongolia led by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, left for home on Tuesday after taking part in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the GDR. The guests were given a hearty send-off by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State; Politburo members Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; and other members of the party and state leadership.

A military ceremony was held at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport in honor of the delegation.

DPRK Delegation Departure

LD081650 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1542 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received today Kim Hwan, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party [KWP]. Kim Hwan is leading the party and government delegation visiting Berlin for the GDR's 30th anniversary.

Kim Hwan conveyed a personal message from Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK. Erich Honecker asked that very cordial greetings be conveyed to Kim Il-song.

The delegation left for home today.

PCF LEADER MARCHAIS SENDS GREETINGS ON 30TH ANNIVERSARY

AU071800 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[ADN Paris dispatch: "George Marchais to Erich Honecker: GDR is a Historic Fortune for All Peoples; PCF General Secretary; Fraternal Greetings to SED and GDR People; 'We Are United by the Cause of Communism'"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the GDR, PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais has addressed the following greetings message to SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker:

On the 30th anniversary of the GDR's founding, I convey to you my cordial congratulations on my own behalf and on that of the PCF. I beg you to transmit our fraternal greetings to your party and entire people.

For 30 years, under particularly difficult conditions, the working people of your country have been building a new society which has broken with the exploitation of man by man. Its achievements in the spheres of standard of living, science and technology, education and sports are recognized by all.

They are helping the progress of a complex class struggle, which in the present world is bringing humanity closer to greater justice and democracy. From this movement the working people and youths of France draw new incentives to struggle for socialism.

From the very beginning the GDR has broken with imperialism, militarism and fascism. Its growing international authority, the awareness of its responsibility concerning the problems of peace, security and disarmament, its efforts for detente are helping to insure that German soil, that Europe, never again becomes the starting point and site of a devastating war, of a holocaust. That is a decisive transformation, a historic fate for all peoples.

In those 30 years the PCF has fought for the establishment of normal relations between the GDR and France. The development of those relations in the economic, political and cultural fields facilitates understanding and serves the interests of our two peoples. I am happy about the achieved progress and assure you that the PCF supports every step forward of our two countries and will also support them in the future.

Regardless of the different nature of our situation and paths, we are united by a great humanitarian concern which is also the basis of our internationalist solidarity: the cause of communism.

On this 30th anniversary I wish you, dear Comrade Erich Honecker, your party and people new successes in developing socialism.

HONECKER DISCUSSES GDR ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN INTERVIEW

DW061558 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1900 GMT 5 Oct 79 DW

[Unidentified reporter's interview with Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council; place and date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Honecker, the three decades of the GDR's existence are rich in important events and great feats. What milestones from the GDR's history would you deem especially important?

[Answer] Well, owing to the complexity of the problems connected with the development of the GDR as a socialist state in the center of Europe, this question is not simple to answer. In these three decades it has been confirmed time and again that the founding in 1949 marks a turning point in the history of the German people and in the history of Europe. For the first time a state emerged on German soil which has written the struggle for peace, democracy, and socialism on its banner. Today the significance of this act for guaranteeing peace in Europe and in the world is clearly obvious. What has become of our country shows to anybody that the legacy of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War, of the victors over fascism, is being fulfilled in our country.

[Question] Let us turn to the economy now. If we make a comparison with the beginning, then the balance sheet of the GDR is very good indeed.

[Answer] You are absolutely right. At the end of World War II the economy in our country was down. The plants were largely destroyed, as were the cities and villages; by far we had not reached again in 1949 the level of the prewar production. Many people did not believe at all that we would make it. Our people have proved the opposite through its diligent work. An efficient national economy has emerged. Today, as is generally known, the GDR is among the 10 most developed industrial nations on earth. Let me only point out that we produced at the time a national income of M22.4 billion while in 1978 this came to more than M170 billion. We are now producing within a month, if I may be allowed to say it this way, as much as in the whole founding year of the GDR.

[Question] And on what is work being done now?

[Answer] As decided by the Ninth SED Congress we continue to organize the evolved socialist society. In doing so our economic and social policies form a solid entity. What is in the center is the strengthening of the efficiency of the economy and of the material-technical basis so as to insure and gradually enhance the standard of living of the people. It was especially the competition in honor of the 30th anniversary which has shown that our people fully and completely supports this course.

[Question] Let me now ask a question concerning foreign policy. The peace policy of the GDR is well-known in the world. How do you visualize your country's further contribution toward consolidating peace and security on the European Continent?

[Answer] When the GDR was founded we planned to contribute actively toward achieving that war will never emerge from German soil. This was a decisive lesson learned from history, and we have abided by it. In the future, too, we will be closely cooperating with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries so that Europe will become a continent of peace, good neighborliness, and cooperation. As a result of the worldwide recognition of the GDR under international law we have greater chances for that now.

[Question] Comrade Honecker, it is known that the problems of peace also commanded an important place in your recent Crimean meeting with Leonid Brezhnev. Could you tell us something about that too?

[Answer] Well, peace and detente indeed were a central topic for us. Comrade Leonid Brezhnev justly emphasized that the close alliance between the Soviet Union and the GDR as well as with all fraternal countries has become one of the most reliable basic pillars of European security. We were agreed that there cannot be any breathing spell in the struggle for detente and disarmament. Rather, even more energetic efforts are necessary. Above all, detente must be consolidated, and real headway toward disarmament must be scored on this basis toward averting any danger of world war. To this end the conclusion of the SALT II treaty is of great significance. Our people, I may state here, has a high esteem for the decisive contribution which Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has made toward it.

[Question] But NATO continues its armament policy. How do you assess that?

[Answer] Well, it is necessary to say, unfortunately, that NATO continues to step up its armament. You are absolutely right. It modernizes its nuclear and conventional arms arsenals. Now it wants to station new nuclear weapons in Europe and threatens, not making any bones about it, that they are to be targeted primarily against the Soviet Union. These are facts. This is why the GDR, jointly with the USSR and the other socialist fraternal countries, will not neglect its defense even for one moment. We regard this, too, as a contribution toward consolidating peace and security.

[Question] Comrade Honecker, during the past 30 years the relations of fraternal friendship and manifold cooperation between our countries have emerged. Which fields, which trends of this cooperation, do you deem especially important for the further rapprochement of our peoples and states?

[Answer] The fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union from the outset has been a supporting foundation of the favorable development of our GDR. Today the situation is practically such that all important vital problems are jointly solved. This applies to the building of the material-technical bases of socialism and communism; this applies to science and culture, and this also applies to the brotherhood-in-arms of our two armies. Our alliance has been provided with a new dimension far beyond the year 2000 through the agreement on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance which we signed 4 years ago. The rapprochement of our peoples is being further promoted, and naturally the economy plays a growing role in this respect. The combination of the advantages of socialism with scientific-technical revolution promotes this process. We may say now that the volume of our goods exchange in the period from 1981 to 1985 alone will amount to more than R47 billion. This is unique in the relations between two states.

[Question] In the meantime the program of specialization and cooperation has been mapped out for the period up to 1990. What do you anticipate from this program?

[Answer] Well, it is of great importance for the further interlocking of our national economies. On a long-term basis the most important main trends of our economic cooperation are delineated. Their implementation will yield great benefits to both countries, and at the same time the socialist economic integration in CEMA will thereby be essentially strengthened.

[Question] Thank you very much, Comrade Honecker, for this interview.

Perhaps you would like to address a personal message to our listeners and viewers.

[Honecker] I would like to thank most cordially our friends and fighting comrades of the CPSU, the Government of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people for the internationalist solidarity which they have extended to the GDR for 3 decades. At the same time I convey to them from this place the best wishes for new successes in the implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, for new victories in the advance toward communism. Our people are happy to see that a party and government delegation of the USSR headed by our friend and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the great fighter for peace and progress in the world, is paying an official friendship visit to our GDR.

KURT HAGER LEADS DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

LD091656 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1532 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--A GDR party and state delegation headed by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, arrived in Moscow today for an official visit. The delegation, which will attend the Days of GDR Friendship and Culture in the USSR, also includes Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, GDR minister of culture.

In the course of the days of culture, which will run from 10-18 October, GDR artists will perform in Moscow and some 100 cities in all the union republics. There will also be exhibitions, meetings of cultural workers from the GDR and the USSR, and film weeks.

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES UN SESSION IN NEW YORK

AU061540 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Oct 79 p 6 AU

[Report on speech by GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer at the 34th UN General Assembly session in New York on 1 October]

[Text] In his statement of principle Oskar Fischer said: The present UN General Assembly session is particularly characterized by the struggle for peace and security. More favorable conditions have arisen for the struggle, but much remains to be done to enable all peoples to develop in peace, the minister stated. He continued:

Aggression, threats of violence and smouldering hotbeds of conflict, as well as continuing colonial oppression and obvious stepping up of the arms race stand in contradiction to mankind's wishes and to the goals of the United Nations. None of us should ever forget that 40 years ago German fascism provoked a world conflagration as a result of which 50 million human beings lost their lives. The victory of the anti-Hitler coalition over barbarism, in which the Soviet people played the decisive role, made a new beginning possible.

The struggle for peace, to which the GDR is contributing as much as is within its power, must safeguard the basic right of mankind to live and must also serve man's right to social security. The UN Charter considers the preservation of peace the supreme duty of every state. The safeguarding of peace is and remains the main task of the UN Organization. In that task the organization can firmly rely upon the socialist states. Their persistent striving for effective measures to intensify peaceful coexistence is reflected by the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, adopted in November 1978, and by the Budapest meeting of Warsaw Pact member-countries' ministers of foreign affairs. The UN can increasingly rely upon the nonalined countries movement as a source of strength, because those countries are playing a constructive role in international realtions, a role which was emphasized at the recent Havana summit conference.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer expressed the stand of the GDR on the most important topical tasks and declared: International security demands the unmistakable resolve of all states to mutually respect each other's basic rights and legitimate interests, as well as their will to join collective efforts aimed at a lasting safeguarding of peace. That can be called the categorical imperative of our epoch. The actions that must result from it and which are conditional upon each other are clear and can be described as follows:

First, an end must be put to the arms race and disarmament must be brought along through concrete steps, so that political detente is given material support.

Second, it is necessary to strengthen the political and legal props of peaceful coexistence: It is necessary to consolidate mutual trust among states and it is necessary to settle controversial problems among states in accordance with the UN Charter, that is to say, in a peaceful manner.

Third, colonial and racial oppression must be eliminated; the peoples' right of self-determination must be guaranteed.

Fourth, international cooperation must be developed as widely as possible for mutual benefit. That includes the urgent establishment of equal trade relations. The problem cannot be resolved by a small number of people; on the contrary, the entire, worldwide organization is called upon to intensify its efforts in that connection.

The world organization must also be vigilant that no one threatens the use of military force, or even uses such force in order to guarantee his own energy or raw material supplies.

The speaker recalled that throughout its 30 years of existence the GDR has consistently defended peace. As a socialist state the GDR is devoted to those tasks because of history and the present principles of international law are a constitutional ruling and daily practice in the GDR's policy. When the GDR was founded 30 years ago its first President Wilhelm Pieck swore the following oath: We will conscientiously implement all tasks stemming from the commitments of the Potsdam agreement, thanks to which we will regain the trust of the world and be reintegrated into the community of peaceloving, democratic peoples.

On the eve of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR I take the liberty of declaring: The GDR people have fulfilled that commitment. Side by side with all peaceloving states our country is perseveringly following the policy of international security and peaceful coexistence. Like all other peoples, we need peace to safeguard our achievements, and not only to safeguard them, but also to multiply them.

Oskar Fischer further said in his statement that international security above all demands a limitation of armaments and disarmament. The 10th special UN General Assembly session elevated that demand to a basic principle, recognized by all peoples. We do not want and we must not resign ourselves to the fact that enormous creative powers and material resources are being used for inventing and manufacturing increasingly gruesome means of waging war. It lies entirely in the hands of man whether he produces weapons or consumer goods for daily life. The socialist states are devoting all their strength to disarmament. They are working resolutely and perseveringly for practical measures. We note with gratification that the nonalined countries, at their Havana conference, confirmed their resolve to devote their ever increasing influence to that goal.

Oskar Fischer called attention to the dangers stemming from the armaments race. No human being can live safely in the shadow of increasing stockpiles of nuclear and other weapons of destruction today. The idea of certain circles to achieve powers of political blackmail by stepped-up rearmament has always been refuted in the past. Morality and common sense thus demand a halt to the arms race and to achieve more security through disarmament. Naturally, the disarmament negotiations must always include the legitimate national security interests of the participants in the negotiations and observe them. However that should not serve as a pretext for avoiding effective steps toward disarmament and should not jeopardize the already declared readiness for limitation of armaments and for disarmament through practices which contradict it. As is very well known, a long-term rearmament program was adopted not very far from here at the same time the 10th special UN session on disarmament was taking place.

Disarmament demands persevering and steadfast progress. Political will is necessary to implement in practical life the demands set forth in the final document of the 10th special UN General Assembly session. In the past, promising developments were frequently delayed, or even interrupted for longer periods. [paragraph continues]

That makes us appreciate even more the results of the Vienna meeting between Leonid Brezhnev, the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet and U.S. President Jimmy Carter. The results were enthusiastically approved by all men of good will and have also found wide response in our country. The worldwide response to the SALT II treaty demonstrates, like a reflection in a mirror, that real steps toward a limitation of armaments improve the general atmosphere and increase mutual trust among states. We hope, therefore, that the treaty will be ratified.

The minister of foreign affairs described the new treaty on the quantitative and qualitative limitation of the most dangerous, strategic offensive weapons as the hitherto most important landmark along the path of taming the armaments race and as one of the most important steps forward toward an improvement of Soviet-American relations and of the international atmosphere as a whole. The ratification of the treaty would contribute to strengthening the network of bilateral and multilateral agreements regarding the limitation of armaments and disarmament and would reduce the danger of a thermonuclear war. The path toward progress in other negotiations would become easier. All those achievements should be used for concrete disarmament steps. The prohibition of radiological weapons and the banning of neutron and nuclear arms, as well as other means of mass destruction and the prompt signing of an agreement on the stopping of nuclear weapons tests and on the consolidation of rules on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons are part of the above-mentioned achievements.

Last but not least, progress in the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe should also be possible. The socialist states--the GDR being directly involved in the negotiations--have been waiting for 6 years for a constructive approach of all participants to the negotiations. Our proposals, which do not affect anyone's security, but on the contrary, consolidate security, have been submitted for a long time and are understandable to anyone who wishes to understand; they are on the negotiating table.

The demand to stop the nuclear arms race is becoming increasingly urgent. We appeal to all nuclear states to immediately start negotiations on halting the production of nuclear arms and on the reduction of their stocks.

We expect that after the above mentioned meeting between the Soviet Union and the United States of America, the preparations for a universal disarmament conference should also attain concrete results. SALT II has confirmed that even the most complicated problems can be resolved if there is good will and a realistic approach. The GDR supports the initiative of the CSSR to adopt a declaration on disarmament negotiations. That seems the more urgent, as those forces which profit from the production of weapons and who wish to conduct a policy of strength which belongs to times definitely belonging to the past, still meet stubborn resistance. Plans for the stationing of new weapons systems in Western Europe demonstrate those trends. Capitalizing on the legend of the alleged threat from the East, they are trying to arouse fear and to justify the armament drive, which they are wrongly declaring necessary to meet a pent-up demand.

The GDR people has experienced peace, and the concept as well as the practice of peaceful coexistence comes from the East, comes from the Soviet Union. Disarmament is the direct and safest route to stable international security. Contractual obligations have to accompany it. That guides the Warsaw Pact countries in their peace program. Their proposals aim at excluding the use of force from international relations, at securing the sovereignty of states in every respect and at precluding interference into their internal affairs. Thanks to their work the relations among European countries have further improved, despite some obstacles. That should encourage new steps: Marking time would be tantamount to retrogression. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, the socialist states suggest fortifying the renunciation of the use of force by a treaty on the renunciation of the first use of both nuclear and conventional weapons.

The speaker discussed in detail the situation in Europe. He stated: The European region, where the Second World War started and where, after 1945 the cold war poisoned the international atmosphere, where at present the biggest military potentials are concentrated, direly needs armament limitations among all states. For 30 years there have been two sovereign German states with fundamentally different social systems. The existence of the two states and the recognition of the inviolability of the state border between them has become an element which is as weighty as it is indispensable to the political balance in Europe. It forms the basis for durable security and peace on our continent. Who, under whatever pretext, advocates the revision of those postwar results, or replaces realities by illusions, does not render--intentionally or unintentionally--good service to European security and world peace, because he encourages the forces of revanchism.

As to the GDR, it will not lack readiness to develop mutually advantageous relations with Western neighbor states, including the FRG, in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act. That is not only a realistic policy but also a responsible one which takes into account the interest of the European peoples in lasting detente.

And the following must also be said: A stable peaceful situation in and around West Berlin is part of security and cooperation in Europe. The strict observance of the status of West Berlin, as fixed in a binding way for all parties in the Quadripartite Agreement, is a yardstick of the will for detente. Any intention to alter or circumvent the balance of interests achieved would necessarily lead to tensions.

The foreign minister expressly supported all initiatives aimed at the consolidation of detente. The GDR is conscious, Oskar Fischer stressed, that stability and confidence building is not only a regional, but a global problem at the same time. Thus high priority should be attributed to the conclusion of a world treaty on the renunciation of the use of force. The conclusion of an agreement for the renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states and the prohibition on stationing such weapons on territories where so far none are stationed are surely steps in that direction.

The consolidation of international security is countered in some mass media by the propagation of war, hatred among the peoples and the arms race. It would be useful if the UN Secretariat provided information on how people all over the world are being instructed on efforts directed at armaments limitation. The same attention should be paid to growing fascist and neofascist machinations.

Those who want to terrorize public opinion, who run inflammatory campaigns and preach hatred among the peoples and races, are easily recognizable as the most extreme enemies of peace, understanding among the peoples and human rights. The activities of the neofascist forces ask for an adequate, resolute answer on behalf of the world organization.

In the effort to not permit a third world war, we also welcome the USSR proposal, from this rostrum, to condemn hegemonist policy in all its manifestations. We support the Soviet proposal, being conscious of the peace obligation our workers and peasant state solemnly undertook after the smashing of Hitlerite fascism, the most evil manifestation of hegemonist policy.

Oskar Fischer confirmed the GDR's firm affiliation with the peoples' struggle for national liberation and social progress. [paragraph continues]

Our solidarity goes to the peoples of Indochina, who are determined to defend their right to national self-determination and peace in their region. The place here in this organization belongs to the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

It shows again and again: The principles of the UN Charter are an adequate basis to clarify interstate problems. If that is not adhered to, there is no durable solution. Thus the separate agreement in the Middle East only served to visibly antagonize the situation for all parties. The conflict area is being changed into a vast arsenal of the latest weapons. New aggressive deeds against Arab states are threatening. Israel's withdrawal from all territories occupied since 1967 and the safeguarding of the Palestinian people's rights, including the right to their own state, remain the basic prerequisites for peace and security in all states in the Middle East.

As to Cyprus, the UN decisions corresponding with the charter have to be implemented there, too, to enable the Cypriot people to live in peace.

The GDR supports the efforts of the people of Afghanistan to build a new life for themselves, without colonial exploitation and foreign interference, with the same sympathy and solidarity we observe the revolutionary events in Nicaragua, whose representative impressed this forum with his statement.

The hotbed of conflict in the south of Africa continuously threatens peace and security and not only in that region. A durable solution of the problem is only possible by accession to genuine independence by the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, and by the handing over of power to their legitimate representatives, the Patriotic Front and SWAPO. The GDR expressly condemns the persistent acts of aggression of the racist regimes against Angola, Mozambique, Zambia and other states.

In conclusion, the foreign minister emphasized the responsibility of the United Nations in solving the fundamental questions of our time. The UN Charter obliges the organization to increase its commitment in the preservation and deepening of international security. Special responsibility is held by the Security Council. The composition and working method of that principal organ corresponds to our time. They make possible, even require, the cooperation of the permament members of the Security Council, who at the same time are the nuclear powers.

In a time of sharpened disputes over the future course of international development, many people look hopefully to the United Nations organization. It can and should pull its weight in favor of good relations among nations. As far as the GDR is concerned, it will make its contribution.

MUELLER SPEAKS AT HOSPITAL OPENING

LD031718 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1322 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Neubradenburg--A new bezirk hospital was opened in Neubrandenburg on Wednesday [3 October]. This represents the implementation of a decision by the Ninth SED Congress to the effect that the number of hospital beds in this agricultural bezirk would be increased by 11 percent. At the opening ceremony, Margarete Mueller, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, praised the achievement. She said the diagnostic-therapeutic center proves that the program of social policy decided upon was being implemented step by step.

CARTER'S 9 OCTOBER PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD1009[illegible]40 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] At his press conference last evening, the U.S. President dealt mainly with Leonid Brezhnev's speech in Berlin and the SALT II treaty. Here now is a dispatch by Istvan Kulcsar from New York:

The first question referred to the latest so-called Cuban crisis and the prospects for the ratification of the SALT II treaty. Carter declared that the issue of the Soviet (?unit) was dealt with satisfactorily, then continued by saying: I believe SALT II will be ratified this year, basically on its own merits. It is obvious to me that this agreement serves the interests of the United States, increases our security, makes it easier for us to maintain our leading role in the Western world and helps to obstruct the diffusion of nuclear weapons.

About President Brezhnev's speech last Saturday, he stated that the United States, as well as its allies, is studying the speech carefully. He called the Soviet announcement of unilateral troop withdrawal interesting and full of promise. However, referring to the proposal on the mutual reduction of medium-range missiles, he alleged that the Soviet Union had recently modernized its missiles stationed in Europe and now wants to prevent the United States from doing the same. In Carter's opinion, negotiations between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty on mutual reductions can begin only after a balance of forces has been established.

Answering another question, the President reiterated that the United States will not establish contacts with the PLO until it recognizes Israel.

Carter evaded details about the election campaign race between himself and his possible opponent, Edward Kennedy, and in conclusion said only that whoever is to be the Democratic nominee next year will have his support. However, he made it known that in his opinion he himself will be the Presidential nominee.

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ADDRESS BY FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA

AU092220 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 5 Oct 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report on speech by Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja at the 4 October session of the UN General Assembly in New York]

[Text] In the late afternoon on Thursday [4 October], Hungarian time, Frigyes Puja, our country's minister of foreign affairs, made a speech in the general debate of the UN General Assembly. Frigyes Puja stated:

The government of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Hungarian people as a whole are engaged in building an advanced socialist society. Peace and security and cooperation among nations constitute the most important international prerequisite for the attainment of this great objective and our peaceful creative work. [paragraph continues]

It is understandable if our country--in its own position and with its own modest means--does its best to contribute to the development of peaceful international conditions.

Now, as before, Hungary is paying particular attention to the consolidation of peace and security and the intensification of cooperation in Europe. Since the Helsinki conference, political contacts have increased and economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation has expanded among the countries that signed the Final Act. Taken as a whole, the trend of development is favorable. At the same time, we are convinced that an even more consistent implementation of the Helsinki Final Act would greatly contribute to a further improvement of the European and the entire international situation.

My government is looking forward to the 1980 Madrid meeting with great expectations. We appreciate the efforts made to prepare the conference. Our opinion is that the meeting will foster the cause of European detente and security and the development of all-European cooperation if it is held in a creative and constructive atmosphere and if every principle of the Final Act is applied with an equal emphasis and futile debates are avoided at the conference. Dispensing with propaganda considerations, which so harmed the Belgrade conference is particularly important in this respect.

We regard it as essential that we should strengthen trust among the participants in the Helsinki conference and should make progress concerning military detente. It was in this spirit and with this goal in mind that the committee of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers at its Budapest conference in May this year elaborated the proposal that a political-level conference of the countries concerned should be convened in 1979 to discuss practical measures to strengthen trust. The committee of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers charged Hungary to convey this highly important proposal to the participants in the Helsinki conference. Thus far, we have not received any manifestation rejecting it and a few countries have made statements supporting it. We are also expecting favorable responses and proposals from the rest of the countries concerned.

Progress Should Be Made in the Matter of Disarmament

From the viewpoint of retaining international peace and security and the future of mankind as a whole, we attach fundamental importance to disarmament. This is the reason for our active participation in the disarmament talks underway at various forums and our efforts to foster their effectiveness at bilateral meetings as well. In addition to the fact that we fully support the disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, we are also prepared to examine any other proposal. We regard it as a fundamental requirement that the security of countries should not diminish at any phase of the disarmament process and as a result of any interim measure in this process and that agreements should be based on equality, equal security and reciprocity.

My government has warmly welcomed the conclusion of SALT II. Beyond its positive impact on the international atmosphere, the significance of the treaty and its earliest implementation lies primarily in the fact that it creates a basis for further progress, for a further limitation and then reduction of strategic armaments.

We are convinced that progress could be made in several issues also at the Geneva Disarmament Conference--primarily in the sphere of problems related to nuclear disarmament. The socialist countries' proposals serve as an appropriate basis for this. [paragraph continues]

As an example, I would like to mention the joint socialist proposal--submitted at this year's session of the committee--on nuclear disarmament, halting the production of nuclear weapons and a gradual destruction of the accumulated stocks. I would also refer to the socialist draft agreement that would guarantee the security of nonnuclear countries against the use of nuclear weapons and against being threatened with their use.

Equal Security

It is our resolute position that the development of new mass destruction weapons must be prevented. My government welcomes the international draft treaty, submitted separately by the Soviet Union and the United States, on banning radiological weapons. We hope that the General Assembly will foster a continuation of the negotiations in a creative atmosphere and that the Disarmament Committee will--at its next session--complete the elaboration of a final draft agreement. This purpose is served also by the proposals submitted by the Hungarian delegation in Geneva to supplement the Soviet-U.S. draft.

The Hungarian delegation hopes that SALT II will make a favourable impact on the Vienna talks on the reduction of the armed forces as well. Thus far, the fundamental principles that made SALT II possible could not be asserted here. The socialist countries have not as yet received a substantive response to the comprehensive proposal they submitted in June 1978, or to the partial proposal they made in June this year, although this includes numerous elements of the NATO countries' December 1978 partial proposal as well. Nor are the NATO countries prepared to freeze the complement of the armed forces concerned for the duration of the talks. All this proves that the NATO countries disregard the principle of equal security and want to force through unilateral advantages.

The Warsaw Pact countries are prepared to conduct substantive negotiations and come to terms on the reduction and even complete liquidation of any kind of weapons. They repeatedly manifested their willingness to do so from the November 1978 meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee and then in the communique issued on the May Budapest session of the Foreign Ministers' Committee. It must be emphasized, at the same time, that any measure threatening the disruption of the military balance of power that has developed can only poison the situation.

We expect the current session of the UN General Assembly to pass appropriate resolutions toward fostering the disarmament process, accelerating the negotiations underway on specific issues and a consolidation of peace and international security and its extension to the military area. The Hungarian delegation welcomes the Czechoslovak proposal conceived in this spirit, which calls for the acceptance of a statement on international cooperation concerning disarmament.

Perturbing Situation in Southeast Asia

Some people have been declaiming against hegemonism for years at this forum. My government's position is clear: We have been and we are against endeavors of hegemony and autocracy, wherever it occurs. Proceeding precisely from this, we approve that the session has included in its agenda the Soviet proposal concerning the inadmissibility of hegemonism in international relations. It is certain that the discussion and endorsement of the proposal would contribute to improving the international atmosphere and show who really opposes hegemonism.

We are perturbed by the fact that the situation has become tense once more in Southeast Asia. The fundamental reason for this is the hegemonistic and expansionist policy of the Chinese leadership, which was not even deterred from committing an armed aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. [paragraph continues]

Also the attitude displayed by certain politicians of the advanced capitalist countries, which it is difficult not to interpret as encouraging the aggressor, played a part in the development of the dangerous situation. It is very regrettable that, fearing an unpredictable reaction by the Chinese leadership, numerous countries have adopted a neutral position in this matter, which would have required, indeed, a resolute stand. It is quite clear that the Chinese leaders' aggressive policy and armed attack against Vietnam, the prospect of another Chinese "punitive act" and the Chinese leadership's constant political pressure on and intervention in the domestic affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia threaten not only peace in Indochina but also international peace and security in general.

General international recognition of the sole and legitimate representative of the Cambodian people, the Cambodian people's Revolutionary Council, which wields the genuine power, would considerably contribute to the advancement of the Cambodian people, who have suffered so much, to peaceful and neighborly relations among the countries of the area and to the promotion of cooperation among them. It is my government's resolute position that the representatives of the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Council should occupy the rightful seat due to them in the United Nations and all international organizations.

A considerable change took place in central Asia in recent years. In Afghanistan, the people's revolution has triumphed, but it must wage a struggle against counter-revolutionaries and foreign forces helping them. My government is in solidarity with the Afghan revolution and stands by it in its difficult struggle.

We Are in Solidarity With the Progressive Forces

Current events show that the countries of Latin America are participating increasingly actively in the struggle for a democratic political and economic development devoid of dependence. We welcome the democratic turnabout in Nicaragua and condemn the machinations aimed at forcing a solution contrary to the people's interests onto this country. The long-suffering Nicaraguan people themselves should decide what path they wish to pursue.

As before, the Hungarian Government is in solidarity with the Arab peoples struggling to liquidate the consequences of Israeli aggression and to attain a just and lasting settlement in the Middle East. The Egyptian-Israeli separate peace treaty does not make allowances for the Arab peoples' interests, increases tension in the area and is the source of further conflicts. For this very reason, we disapprove of the separate peace treaty and oppose its acceptance by the United Nations. A lasting and just settlement can only be brought about with the participation, with equal rights, of all the sides concerned, including the PLO, and, in reaching it, the Palestinian Arab people's right also to establish their own state must be insured.

The nonalined movement's summit conference recently held in Havana faithfully reflected the important role played by this movement in the development of international politics. Continuing its traditions, this meeting of heads of states and governments raised its voice against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racial persecution and in favor of disarmament also on this occasion. The Hungarian Government supports the just endeavors of the nonalined movement and agrees with the essence of the content of the Havana declaration.

OVARI ADDRESSES GDR RALLY IN BUDAPEST

LD060120 Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 5 (MTI)--On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the German Democratic Republic, the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front held a grand rally in Budapest. The Presidium of the rally included Gyorgy Aczel, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Miklos Ovari, secretary of the HSWP CC, both members of the Political Committee, Imre Gyori, secretary of the CC, Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Presidential Council, and several leading figures of the Hungarian political and social life. Miklos Ovari delivered a ceremonial address.

In the first part of his speech he conveyed the warm greetings of the Hungarian people to the fraternal people of the German Democratic Republic, then went on to emphasize:

"Our people thoroughly know and highly value the outstanding results and historic achievements of the people of the German Democratic Republic in building socialism. Together with the rest of the countries of the socialist community we claim that the success of the German Democratic Republic in building socialism is of decisive importance from the point of view of European peace and security. These successes help to strengthen the socialist community and to increase the attraction of existing socialism."

"The peace-loving foreign policy of the GDR consistently expresses the fundamental interests of the German people and is in harmony with the interests of the community of socialist countries and of the peace-desiring masses all over the world. The growing foreign political role of the German Democratic Republic has great significance in the worldwide struggle for peace, detente, socialism and national independence," said Miklos Ovari and then pointed out that the existence of the socialist German Democratic Republic was an unchangeable reality. "This is a historic fact which fills with joy our people, the peoples of the socialist community and all adherents of socialism, social progress and peace. It also represents a historic reality to be reckoned with by all the world's realistically thinking politicians in the future too."

Speaking of the Hungarian-GDR relations, Miklos Ovari emphasized: "The multifarious relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic are fruitfully developing to the advantage of both peoples. Our parties' common ideology and identical objectives offer a firm basis for our cooperation and fraternal contacts. Our peoples are building advanced socialist society and the foreign policies of both states are imbued with socialist, peace-loving endeavours. We are advancing along with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty member-states. A decisive role in our [word indistinct] relations is played by the thorough, fraternal cooperation between the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany as well as by the systematic exchanges of views and experience on major international issues. This is one reason why the regular and mutual visits by our party and government delegations, aimed at drawing our bonds of cooperation even closer, are of special importance."

The speaker went on to praise the significance of the two countries' treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, signed in 1977, and he dealt with their cooperation in economic, technical-scientific, cultural and ideological matters.

"In a few months' time, our country will also celebrate a memorable jubilee, the 35th anniversary of our liberation. In these [word indistinct] we will also be making preparations for our party's next, 12th congress. The free decision of our people to go further on the road of building an advanced socialist society with reliance on the results they have achieved to date, will certainly find expression in both events. A safe international background for our successful continuation of socialist building work is provided by our friendship, alliance and internationalist cooperation with the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic and the rest of the socialist countries. This has formed an essential guarantee of our [word indistinct] security and future progress," concluded his speech Miklos Ovari.

Ambassador Rudolf Rossmeisl of the GDR to Budapest also addressed the rally.

FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA TO VISIT CUBA

LD092248 Budapest MTI in English 1757 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 9 (MTI)--Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja is to pay an official, friendly visit to Cuba on October 10-13 at the invitation of Isidoro Malmierca, foreign minister of the Republic of Cuba.

FINNISH SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC DELEGATION DEPARTS AFTER VISIT

LD062157 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 6 (MTI)--Invited by the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, a delegation of the Finnish Social Democratic Party visited Hungary from October 1 to 6. The delegation was headed by party deputy chairman Veikko Helle and its members were Allan Rosas, member of the party's Foreign Department, and Arrne Heikkila, secretary of the Finnish party's Vaasa District.

The visiting delegation was received by Antal Apro, member of the HSWP Political Committee. Imre Gyori, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Janos Berecz, department head of the HSWP CC, and several leading officials of the HSWP CC conducted talks with the visitors. The Finnish Social Democratic Party delegation called at the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front and visited north Hungarian County Heves.

During talks conducted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the representatives of the two parties briefed each other about their countries' situation, their parties' activities and they reviewed timely international issues. They established concurrently that the advancement made in relations among countries with divergent social systems since the European cooperation and security conference continues to be an important and encouraging factor of detente, nations' security and of the practical realization of peaceful coexistence. The sides also agreed that the achievements recorded in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act and the conducive development of detente were being increasingly imperilled by the growth in armament race which is putting ever greater financial burden on the peoples of the world, enhancing the danger of armed conflicts and is pregnant with tragic consequences for the existence and future of [passage indistinct].

The two parties are actively contributing and they extend support to the endeavours of progressive and peace-loving forces for the consolidation of peaceful coexistence and cooperation among states and peoples which forms the only rational option before the world.

The Hungarian and the Finnish parties attribute outstanding significance to the signing of SALT II and hold its immediate enforcement as absolutely necessary. They welcome and wish to take active part in every initiative which will genuinely promote limitation of arms race and help the consolidation of peace and security in Europe and the world over.

The HSWP and the Finnish SDP attribute great importance to the Madrid conference scheduled to be held in 1980. They hold necessary its careful preparation as well as that the attending states attain concrete results in the interest of strengthening cooperation, mutual trust and good relations among the states and peoples of the continent. The successful conclusion of the central European force and arms cut talks in Vienna could considerably contribute to the above. They deemed important also that the sphere of disarmament talks be expanded to cover those weapons too which do not figure currently on the agenda of the negotiations but which endanger peace and security in Europe.

The representatives of the two parties voiced their conviction that the cause of peace, security, cooperation and social progress was inseparable from popular struggle for national independence and liberation. That is why they extend solidarity to peoples fighting for their social uplift and independent national existence. They back national liberation movements in every part of the world and strongly condemn racist regimes and their supporters.

The HSWP and the FSDP highly evaluate the fruitful development of Hungarian-Finnish inter-state and social relations which are based on the traditionally good ties between the two peoples and which are constantly expanding in conformity with mutual interests and in the spirit of peaceful coexistence.

The discussions described as useful regular contacts between the two parties. These render possible mutual information about each other's activities, provide the possibility for open and earnest exchange of views over timely international questions and for the coordination of endeavours in the interest of strengthening friendship between the Hungarian and Finnish peoples. The sides agreed to further develop their cooperation to the benefit of expanding and deepening mutually advantageous Hungarian-Finnish ties, European peace and security.

The Finnish delegation has left Budapest.

GASPAR-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR GENEVA TU CONFERENCE

LD091532 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A Hungarian trade union delegation has left for Geneva to attend the third European Trade Union Conference. The delegation is being led by Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the National Trade Union Council.

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS INDIAN COMMUNIST LEADER

LD092342 Budapest MTI in English 1754 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 9, (MTI)--The Central Committee of the Hungarian socialist Workers' Party greeted in a telegram Sripad Amrit Dange, president of the Indian Communist Party, on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

LEADERS GREET GDR COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU091207 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6-7 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Text of greetings message from PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek, State Council Chairman Henryk Janblonski and Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee General Secretary and State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on the 30th anniversary of the GDR--date not given]

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman; and Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, Berlin:

Dear Comrades, on the occasion of the important jubilee--the 30th anniversary of the GDR--we send the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the GDR, the GDR people and you personally cordial greetings and best wishes on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the Polish People's Republic, the Polish people and ourselves.

The establishment of the GDR, which was closely related to the historic victory of the Soviet Union and the allied states over Hitlerite fascism, was a momentous event in the political relations in central Europe. The existence of the GDR constitutes a foundation of the political-territorial order and peace on the European Continent.

We are sincerely pleased with the successes achieved by the GDR people in their socio-political, economic and cultural development. They reaffirm the correctness of the chosen road of socialist construction and are a foundation of your state's authority in the international arena.

We observe with satisfaction the favorable implementation of the resolutions of the Eighth and Ninth SED Congresses.

The GDR, closely allied with the USSR and the other states of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, is making important contributions to the strengthening of the power and cohesion of the socialist community states and to the consistent implementation of its peaceful policy.

We deeply appreciate the revolutionary changes in the GDR carried out on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, changes that constitute the foundation of new, socialist relations between the peoples of the Polish People's Republic and the GDR.

We are convinced that the friendship and comprehensive cooperation, based on the principles of socialist internationalism, between the PZPR and the SED and between our two states and peoples will continue to strengthen and develop for the benefit of our two states and peoples and in the interest of peace and socialism, in keeping with the spirit of our treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, signed in May 1977.

Dear comrades, on your national day we extend to you and the allied GDR people our wishes for further successes in building a developed socialist society.

[Signed] Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

REPORTAGE ON POPE'S ACTIVITIES DURING VISIT TO U.S.

Visit to Chicago

LD052222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Pope John Paul II is staying today in Chicago, which is the next to the last stage in his American journey. In the morning John Paul II said mass and delivered a sermon in one of the Polish parishes in Chicago to the gathering of Poles who are particularly numerous in the city. Speaking in Polish the pope spoke about the contribution made by Americans of Polish descent to their new fatherland. He also mentioned that one of the causes of waves of emigration was great poverty in their homeland in the past. John Paul II was received most cordially by compatriots, many of whom arrived to the mass dressed in Polish national costumes. John Paul II took part in the session of the United States Episcopate, made a tour of the city, and heard a symphony concert in the local cathedral. Tomorrow, John Paul II will visit Washington where, among others, he is going to meet President Jimmy Carter.

Arrival in Washington

LD071805 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Maciej Slotwinski report]

[Text] Washington--John Paul II arrived today in Washington at the conclusion of his U.S. visit. He was welcomed at the airport on behalf of the President by Rosalyn Carter and Walter Mondale, the vice president. The main feature of today's program is the meeting between the pope and President Carter. The head of the Vatican state will be received at the White House for 3 hours. This is an unprecedented event. During the U.S. visit of Paul VI, 14 years ago, the pope met the then President of the United States, Lyndon Johnson, in a New York hotel. In those days it was thought that receiving of the head of the Catholic Church at the President's office would violate the special constitutional amendment which guarantees the so-called separation of church and state. As we can see, the interpretation of this rule has changed a bit since 1965. President Carter, by receiving John Paul II with great pomp at his own office, wants, according to commentators, to gather some of the political capital he so badly needs before the coming elections.

As I speak, 1900 Polish time is approaching and the Vatican guest has just arrived at the White House, welcomed by the host and about 10,000 invited guests, among them congressmen, representatives of government, the judiciary, the worlds of culture, science and the arts. The pope was welcomed by prolonged applause.

This will not be just a ceremonial meeting as a lot of time has been put aside for the private political talks between the pope and the President, which are to be attended by Cyrus Vance, the secretary of state, and probably by Professor Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's adviser. It is thought that views will be exchanged concerning ways of making world peace permanent and on the limitation of armaments. As we remember, during his UN speech the pope (?praised) such agreements as SALT II and President Carter will want to use this Vatican attitude in his attempts to achieve the Senate ratification of the treaty. The pope and the President will probably also speak about the political situation in such parts of the world as the Near and Far East.

Tomorrow John Paul II will meet, among others, Catholic pedagogues and will celebrate a mass (?on the Washington Mall), between the Capitol and the Washington Monument. In the evening he will leave for Rome.

Meeting With Carter

LD071809 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Pope John Paul II today concludes his visit to the United States. Last night, Polish time, Pope John Paul II arrived at the White House to meet President Jimmy Carter. The meeting was attended by members of the U.S. Congress and representatives of political, scientific, and religious life of the United States. In his address, the pope appealed, among other things, for peace, nuclear disarmament and increased efforts to liquidate hunger and poverty in the world. Next, a meeting between the two leaders took place. According to official reports, during the talk, lasting 45 minutes, John Paul II and Jimmy Carter discussed the current world situation. The pope, among other things, appealed to President Carter to reduce the U.S. strategic arms potential and also to increase aid to developing countries.

John Paul II also met representatives of the Organization of American States and the diplomatic corps. Today he is returning to Rome.

End of Visit

LD080056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Pope John Paul II has ended his visit to the United States and returned to Rome. A communique has been published in Washington on the talks between John Paul II and President Carter. During the talks numerous international issues were dealt with. World news agencies have quoted the words of the pope at the White House. The pope expressed the hope that the United States will contribute toward the lessening of the risk of the armed conflict through the gradual reduction of their military arsenal. The press agencies stress that the pope thus expressed his support for the SALT II treaty.

John Paul II also met representatives of the countries belonging to the Organization of American States and also members of the diplomatic corps. Yesterday, the holy mass celebrated in Washington was the main point of the pope's program.

PZPR POLITBURO DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH USSR, DOMESTIC ISSUES

LD092245 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Text] At its session today the PZPR Central Committee Politburo examined the state of Polish-Soviet economic cooperation, the course of work on the long-term program of its development and the coordination of the socio-economic plans of both countries for the years 1981-85. The Politburo positively assessed the undertakings entered into with the aim of tightening the integrational economic links between both countries. That cooperation is of real significance for Poland and the Soviet Union, since it enables technical progress to be speeded up and promotes the solution of complicated programs of raw materials and energy and other problems.

The Politburo examined a report on the implementation of social policy in the Jelenia Gora and Lublin voivodships, in light of the resolutions of the second national party conference.

It ascertained that the recommendations of that conference, being a continuation of the social policy defined in the resolutions of the sixth and seventh party congresses, adapated to the changing socio-economic developmental conditions in Poland, are being put into effect consistently. Further progress has been achieved in improving the social conditions of the population of both voivodships. This is to a great extent the result of the organizational and investment undertakings of workplaces, of the location of considerable resources from the plant social fund, the application of social preferences in the allocation of plant welfare facilities and also of the initiatives and social deeds by the population of the voivodships and of the activity of trades unions and social organizations.

The Politburo drew the attention of the voivodship party echelons and local state administrative organs to the need for an effective use of material and financial resources earmarked for special purposes, with particular consideration given to housing construction, care of families with many children, schoolchildren and the elderly and disabled. They recommended examination of the problems and suggestions emerging from the information submitted in the discussion on the national socio-economic plan for the year 1980 and in the drawing up of the 5-year plan for 1981-85.

The Politburo also examined a report on the state of construction of the Hrubieszow-Huta Katowice railway. It should be commissioned before the end of this year. The economic departments and administrative authorities of voivodships through which the railway, important for the national economy, runs are under the obligation to do their utmost to make up the backlog which has arisen in several sectors, particularly as regards earth-works, rail laying and the supply of means of transport and spare parts.

GIEREK ADDRESSES JOURNALISTS ON 3 OCTOBER

AU090805 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Oct 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[Report on the 3 October meeting held by Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, with journalists--place not given--passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] PAP--On Wednesday 3 October Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, held another meeting with a large group of journalists, representatives of the central and local press, agencies, radio, television and periodical publications.

The meeting was chaired by Jerzy Lukasiewicz, PZPR Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, and attended by Kazimierz Rokoszewski, chief of the PZPR Central Committee Department for the Press, Radio and Television.

At the outset Edward Gierek emphasized that the meeting with journalists was held at a time of great importance for our party--on the eve of the discussion preceding the Eighth PZPR Congress. The Congress Commission has already prepared draft guidelines that will be examined by a Central Committee plenum in the middle of October. The draft contains a preliminary evaluation of Poland's socioeconomic development in the current decade with particular attention paid to the second half of the decade. The draft also draws up our country's development lines for 1981-85, and discusses the effect this will have in the second half of the eighties.

While answering numerous questions presented before the meeting, the PZPR Central Committee first secretary focused on several groups of problems and placed in the foreground socioeconomic problems, particularly those involving power supplies, transport, export and the effectiveness of production, planning and management.

Dealing with questions concerning the country's socioeconomic development, Edward Gierek concentrated on several highly topical problems, the first of them being power troubles. We have them, the PZPR Central Committee first secretary stated, despite the swift development of the power industry in the current decade. In 1971-78 alone power production increased almost 80 percent and plant capacities increased 72 percent (from 13,900 megawatts in 1970 to about 24,000 megawatts this year).

Developing Power Production to Meet the Country's Needs

This pace, ranking among the world's highest, has proved, however, to be insufficient in view of the country's needs growing even faster. Industry, households, agriculture and so forth, year in and year out, absorb more and more current. Our power industry has not always kept abreast. This year's severe winter, which greatly taxed many energy plants, made it also necessary to overhaul considerably more generating installations than every before. The number of breakdowns in equipment was significant. This was also the cause of blackouts in the summer and fall.

A great deal is being done to reduce the power shortage, to properly prepare the power industry for the forthcoming winter season, and to improve its work in the future. Serving this purpose are, among other things, such undertakings as the accumulation of 3.5 million tons of coal in power enterprises, the consistently implemented program for streamlining power supplies, and further investments in that industrial branch. Among other things, next year generating capacities will be expanded by 2,000 more megawatts. In the future the power industry will be based to a larger extent on hydroelectric power stations, and nuclear power industry will further develop.

Steamlining Railroad Shipments

Discussing issues concerning transport, E. Gierek recalled that those issues were repeatedly discussed at the recent sessions of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo. As a result of this, outlays for developing and moderninzing railroads have increased significantly. This applies to the consolidation of the railroad repair basis, the exchange of rails cracked during the cold spells and the expanded facilities for the repair of rolling stock, as well as to large investments of decisive significance for the future of our railroad transport. These investments are: the Hutnicza-Siarkowa route that will be put into service this year, the general modernization of routes linking Slask with ports, further railroad electrification, and so forth.

However, the effects of these efforts will take time. For this reason, the most urgent task at present is, on the one hand, to streamline shipping operations, and on the other, to improve cooperation between railroads and their customers. Care must be taken about rolling stock; cars must be loaded and unloaded rapidly; last but not least shipping operations must be rationalized. Absolute priority must be given to coal and raw materials for production, as well as to market and export goods.

Tasks Facing the Entire Economy to Promote Export

Edward Gierek focused much attention on issues concerning foreign trade, particularly to the need for significantly increasing Polish export. This is the only way we have to improve our balance of payments and to obtain funds not only to repay credits, but also to increase the imports of raw materials and consumer goods. For this reason, the PZPR Central Committee first secretary emphasized, we attach so much importance to the development of export specialization in individual industrial branches, and to encouraging export abilities in the entire economy. In addition to coal--our basic raw material for export--and sulfur and copper, we can and must make better use of the developed and modernized industrial potential to make machines, equipment, durable goods and so forth, available on foreign markets, or to expand their export.

A tangible increase in exports, E. Gierek stated, the all-round development of cooperation with the socialist countries, and particularly with the Soviet Union, and tighter links of cooperation with the world's leading firms will both stimulate the Polish economy to improve its efficiency, and will further improve the system of management and planning in our country.

Increased Effectiveness Is an Important Factor of Development

The problems of raising effectiveness have been extremely important factors in the country's further socioeconomic development for a long time now, E. Gierek said. Under the more difficult external and domestic conditions they are now acquiring a new dimension. The first cardinal task in that connection for the last quarter of this year and for the next year is to implement the basic commitments of the plan. Although some plants are still having supply and energy difficulties, better results could be obtained with an improved work organization and with higher work effectiveness.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WILL HAVE TO BE HARMONIZED IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE, WHILE THE MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING SYSTEM CONTINUES TO BE IMPROVED. THE EIGHTH CONGRESS DIRECTIVES WILL CONTAIN PROPOSALS ON THAT.

Edward Gierek indicated that the level of the prime costs of production is one of the basic components of effectiveness. Efforts to reduce those costs, while maintaining all the quality criteria of products, are the best counter to increasing costs. The living costs of the working people and their relatives are our unceasing concern, E. Gierek said. We have tightened control on the decentralized procedures of price-fixing and we keep a watch on the correctness of prices.

Concern for Correct Relationship Between Wages and Living Costs

SEEING TO THE CORRECT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INCREASES IN WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING IS THE PARTY LEADERSHIP'S UNCEASING CONCERN. EDWARD GIEREK SAID THAT, REGARDING THE POLICY OF WAGES, INCOMES AND SOCIAL BENEFITS, WE ATTACH GREAT IMPORTANCE, ESPECIALLY INSOFAR AS THE PRESENT 5 YEAR PERIOD IS CONCERNED, TO TAKING CARE OF THE PEOPLE WITH THE LOWEST INCOMES. That is done in various ways. First, we raise the minimum wage annually; second, all throughout the 5 year period we have implemented the program for raising minimum annuities and pensions as provided for by the 12th plenum in 1974; third, the right to receive various social benefits--scholarship grants, alimony grants, increased family allowances and other grants--depends on the level of the per capita income of the individual family members, which places lower-income people in a better position. Similar principles are valid in connection with the distribution of plant social and housing funds within the plants, although that is not so in all plants as yet. However, lower-paid families receive larger assistance. Fourth, the comprehensive activity involved in social assistance is aimed at meeting the most elementary needs.

That does not mean that we have fully solved the problem of the people and families with the low incomes, but the number of such people and families is certainly decreasing. In 1974 we launched the project for working out the social minimum and the work is continuing. We should bear in mind that it is not an easy problem, especially in view of occurring changes and our difficult economic situation.

Edward Gierek said that those problems and the tasks connected with improving the living conditions of the lowest-paid sections of the population have an important place in the draft directives for the coming eighth party congress. The issue is a suitable policy of wages and social benefits, the policy of housing and prices and the policy of the structure of the production of consumer goods and of insuring the supply of standard goods. We are also aware of the need to strengthen the social function of plants.

Problems of the Development and Strengthening of the Family

EDWARD GIEREK RECALLED THE ACTIVITIES IN THE SEVENTIES TO IMPROVE THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE RETIRED PEOPLE. In 1973 we spent Z60 billion on pensions and annuities and this year we have earmarked some Z120 billion for that purpose. E. GIEREK STRONGLY STRESSED THAT THE DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF THE FAMILY WILL BE MADE A BASIC PROBLEM OF THE SOCIOECONOMIC POLICY OF THE ENTIRE EIGHTIES. The main tasks include efforts to develop and improve various forms of assistance for working women to enable them to better combine their professional and home duties. Trade unions are effectively backing the state and plants in that area of activity. Every initiative whose implementation helps improve the situation is valuable and desirable. We want to improve the women's working conditions by creating additional jobs which protect pregnant women, by developing and improving the meals system in plants, by promoting plant nurseries, by improving commutation, by promoting all forms of social work in plants and by better using the plant social funds for vacations, children's summer camps and weekend recreation.

REPLYING TO FURTHER QUESTIONS, E. GIEREK STRESSED THE HIGH PRIORITY GIVEN BY THE PARTY AND THE STATE TO THE SOLICITUDE FOR THE STABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE POLISH FAMILY AND FOR THE WORKING WOMEN AND THE YOUNGEST GENERATION. He drew attention to the continuing painful problem of alcoholism in Poland and to the negative social and economic consequences produced by drunkenness as a way of life. We are determined to do all we can to counter alcoholism in a most effective manner.

Success of Peace is Our Foreign Policy's Aim

DISCUSSING INTERNATIONAL ISSUES, E. GIEREK STRESSED, ABOVE ALL, THE IMPORTANCE OF HIS AUGUST TALKS WITH LEONID BREZHNEV IN THE CRIMEA. HE POINTED OUT HOW IMPORTANT FOR POLAND IN EVERY RESPECT ITS RELATIONS ARE WITH ITS CLOSEST ALLY AND NEIGHBOR--THE SOVIET UNION. Those relations have their great historical dimension, which is the basis of the guarantees of our national security and independence, and have their form of mutually economic and scientific-technical cooperation. All important issues concerning both the deepening of Polish-Soviet fraternal relations and international questions were discussed in a sincere, friendly atmosphere. Joint satisfaction was expressed with their development and with the achieved level of cooperation, especially industrial cooperation, which presents our economy with a great opportunity for solving a number of problems and which is also a crucial factor for the Soviet side. Possibilities for tapping existing reserves for increasing that cooperation were jointly explored and more general issues of further progress in the socialist economic integration of CEMA countries were discussed. The issue of insuring progress in detente, particularly in disarmament, was strongly stressed. OUR COUNTRIES' EFFORTS ARE INVARIABLY AIMED AT HALTING THE ARMS RACE AND AT EMBRACING GENERAL DISARMAMENT. THE SIGNING OF THE SALT II ACCORD WAS AN IMPORTANT EVENT IN THAT CONTEXT. We regard that as our joint achievement and as a success of the cause of peace because together with the Soviet Union we did everything to insure that the negotiations produce that new accord, which should stimulate progress in other disarmament negotiations. The ratification of the SALT II accord by the U.S. Senate is now the important issue. That ratification is in the interests of all mankind.

EDWARD GIEREK STRESSED POLAND'S CRUCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WORKING OUT AND IMPLEMENTING OF THE COMMON LINE OF INTERNATIONAL POLICY OF THE SOCIALIST STATES. HE POINTED OUT THAT HE HAD TALKS WITH THE FRENCH PRESIDENT AND THE FRG CHANCELLOR IN THAT SPIRIT. The meeting with Valery Giscard D'Estaing and one more working consultation were important elements of the general Polish-French political dialog. E. Gierek said that our relations with France have acquired a special character against the background of our relations with the capitalist countries.

Polish-French relations are a practical embodiment of the principles of the CSCE Final Act and even go beyond them in some areas. The Polish-French talks confirmed the two countries' readiness to continue to develop their mutual relations, especially to expand their mutually advantageous economic cooperation. Our contries' views are the same or similar on the basic issues of the policy of detente. Poland and France wish to be instrumental in insuring that the Madrid meeting of the CSCE signatory states is constructive and meaningful.

Discussing the FRG chancellor's working visit, E. Gierek stressed that progress in the process of the normalization and development of relations between Poland and the FRG constitutes, side by side with benefitting our two countries, a crucial contribution to the process of all-European detente, to a deeper atmosphere of trust, to security and to cooperation on our continent. The sides examined the possibility of working out a program for effective activities and means to insure the stability and further mutually advantageous development of economic cooperation.

AS TO INTERNATIONAL ISSUES, E. GIEREK ALSO DREW ATTENTION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF ACTIVE RELATIONS BETWEEN POLAND AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. We have friendly and comprehensive economic, scientific and cultural relations with many of them and we are engaging in lively political dialogs with them. Poland enjoys great authority in many African, Asian and Latin American countries.

Continuing on that subject, E. Gierek stressed the great significance of the activities of the nonaligned countries for the situation in the developing states and for the worldwide situation. The recent Havana meeting of the heads of state and government of those countries was an important political event.

DURING THE MEETING WITH JOURNALISTS, WHICH LASTED OVER 2 HOURS, E. GIEREK EXPRESSED THE CONVICTION THAT THE JOURNALISTS WOULD, AS ALWAYS, KEENLY PARTICIPATE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TASKS THAT ARE OF CRUCIAL SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE COUNTRY'S SOCIOECONOMIC LIFE.

DUTCH PAPER REPORTS HUNGER STRIKERS IN WARSAW

Support of Charter Members

LD091433 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 4 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[Dirk Dragstra report: "Polish Hunger Strike Supports Charter Members"]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 October--Since 1900 hours yesterday 11 Polish dissidents have been on hunger strike in a Warsaw church out of solidarity with members of the Czechoslovak charter movement who have been arrested and with two Polish civil rights advocates at present in prison.

The group of hunger strikers consists mainly of Social Self-Defense Committee members accompanied by a priest sociologist, a poet and a theater producer. The most famous hunger strikers are Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik and actress Halina Mikolajska. The two Poles who are now in prison are, according to information from the committee, worker-activist Zadozynski from Grudziadz and Civil Rights Committee Associate Adam Wojciechowski. The latter is serving a 2-month sentence for resisting a house search and the former has been awaiting trial for months.

The hunger strikers are in a side chapel in a church in downtown Warsaw. Earlier this year, shortly before the pope's visit there was a hunger strike in the Silesian pilgrim center of Piekary and there was also one in Warsaw in 1977. Those hunger strikes were also held under the protection of Poland's powerful Catholic Church.

Arrests in CSSR

LD091435 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 5 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[Dirk Dragstra dispatch: "Priests Arrested During Pope's Visit to Poland"]

[Text] Warsaw, 5 October--The communique issued yesterday by the 11 Polish hunger strikers who have been shut in a Warsaw church since Wednesday evening in solidarity with the Czechoslovak Charter 77 movement revealed that a number of Czech and Slovak Catholics were arrested during Pope John Paul II's visit to Poland. At least three well-known priests were also placed under lock and key when they stood up for the rights of those arrested.

However, Social Self-Defense Committee members Jan Jozef Lipski and Jan Kielanowski, representing the group of hunger strikers, were not able to give any further details on this question aside from the names of the arrested priests.

It is not known where the priests, Alojsy Brezin, Josef Mrovcat and Josef Zwerin and the other victims of this hitherto undisclosed move by the Czechoslovak police are at the moment or just how many people were arrested. The Czechs and Slovaks were apparently arrested for taking part in an illegal procession over the Slovak-Polish border on their return from the mass celebrated by the pope for the inhabitants of Poland's mountain district last June.

According to the communique the hunger strike, which will last until next Wednesday evening, is intended to show solidarity with all political prisoners in Czechoslovakia. Those prisoners include imprisoned chartists Jiri Lederer and Jaroslav Sabata as well as a dozen members of the Committee for the Defense of Unjustly Persecuted People, including Vaclav Havel. Tomas Petriva, another activist, is apparently being held in a psychiatric institution.

The choice of a Catholic church for the hunger strike is motivated by the fact that "in Poland this is the only institution which can protect people of different convictions--people who uphold the inalienable rights of the human individual." With this passage the hunger strikers are repeating the words recently used by Pope John Paul II.

GIEREK PRESENTS AWARD TO JAROSZEWICZ AT CEREMONY

LD082212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Today in the Belweder Palace, Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, decorated PZPR Central Committee Politburo member chairman of the Council of Ministers, Piotr Jaroszewicz, with the Grunwald Cross first class. At the same time he conveyed to him the best wishes and greetings of the Politburo and the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat.

This high order was awarded by the Council of State, on the initiative of the Politburo, in recognition of the outstanding services by Piotr Jaroszewicz in the creation and development of the Polish Army, his great contribution to building Poland's economic strength, to strengthening national unity, for self-sacrificing service to the fatherland and to mark his 70th birthday.

Piotr Jaroszewicz expressed sincere thanks for the decoration he received. The ceremony of presenting Piotr Jaroszewicz with the order was attended by members of the Politburo and Secretariat of the PZPR Central Committee.

CEAUSESCU, VERDET CONGRATULATE GDR COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU082120 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Congratulatory message from President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Ilie Verdet to Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and president of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR council of Ministers, on anniversary of GDR--date not given]

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and president of the GDR State Council, To Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Berlin:

Esteemed comrades, on the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the GDR, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the Romanian people and on our own behalf, we take pleasure in conveying to you, to the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the GDR people cordial congratulations and warm, comradely greetings.

The proclamation of the GDR--an event of historical importance--permitted your people to embark along the road of great social, economic and political changes, and of the new socialist system.

In the 30 years of existence of the republic, the working people in the first German state of workers and peasants, led by the SED, attained remarkable achievements in developing the economy, science and culture, in raising the living standard, and in building a developed socialist society.

The Romanian communists and all people sincerely rejoice in the GDR's successes in implementing the program adopted at the Ninth SED Congress, in building a developed socialist society, in continuously increasing the people's level of civilization.

We take this opportunity to express our great satisfaction with the continuously ascending evolution registered during this period by the relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity established between our parties, countries and peoples. We are firmly convinced that, in the spirit of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistence, of the joint declaration and of the other documents and agreements concluded at the highest level, the friendly relations between the RCP and the SED, between the two countries and peoples, will increasingly develop and deepen, for our common benefit, for the benefit of the cause of unity between the socialist countries, for the triumph of the ideals of socialism.

On your great anniversary, we convey to you best wishes for health and happiness, and to the friendly GDR people wishes for ever greater successes in their socioeconomic development, in strengthening and developing their fatherland, and in building the developed socialist society.

Esteemed comrades, we wish you personally good health, happiness, and working strength.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

VOITEC, OTHERS ATTEND GDR EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU082115 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Oct 79 p 5 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the GDR, that country's ambassador to Bucharest, Dr Siegfried Bock, gave a reception on 5 October.

The reception was attended by Comrades Stefan Voitec, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and vice president of the State Council; Gheorghe Oprea, member of the political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government; Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Ion Dinca, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister; Aurel Duma, minister-secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Dumitru Turcus, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Col Gen Marin Nicolescu, deputy minister of national defense; Ion Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; members of the leadership of various central institutions, mass and civic organizations, representatives of scientific, cultural and artistic life, generals and high-ranking officers, and journalists.

Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to our country, and other members of the diplomatic corps.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT TO IRAQ

AU092055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 9 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Baghdad (AGERPRES) 9/10/1979--During his visit to Iraq, Cornel Burtica, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, had interviews with Sa'dun Ghaydan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, deputy prime minister, minister of transport and telecommunications; Muhammad Fadil, minister of housing, and 'Abd al-Wahhad Mahmud 'Abdallah, minister of irrigation.

Examined were ways of expanding the relations between Romania and Iraq in the respective domains, tangible measures being established as regards commercial exchanges and mutually advantageous economic cooperation.

REPORTAGE ON NEW ZEALAND PRESIDENT MULDOON'S VISIT

Arrival in Bucharest

AU061707 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 6 Oct 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Robert Muldoon, prime minister of New Zealand arrived in Bucharest this afternoon with his wife for an official friendly visit to our country. At Otopeni Airport, adorned with the national flags of the two countries, the guest was welcomed by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government, and his wife; Paul Niculescu and Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime ministers of the government; and other officials.

Francis Anthony Small, New Zealand ambassador to Bucharest, and members of the embassy staff were also present.

Talks With Verdet

AU082020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 8 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/10/1979--Official talks between the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Ilie Verdet, and the prime minister of New Zealand, Robert David Muldoon, started in Bucharest, on Monday, October 8.

During the talks, that passed in a cordial atmosphere, analysed was the current stage of the cooperation between Romania and New Zealand and highlighted was the ascending course of the economic, political, scientific and other relations of the two countries.

The opinions exchanged highlighted the common conviction that, given the economic and technological potential of the two countries and the dynamic character of their economies, concrete possibilities existed for the achievement of a productive collaboration in industry, agriculture, in the technico-scientific domain, on a cultural plane in other sectors of activity, for the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding among nations. The same day, the New Zealand prime minister and Ilie Verdet visited the "1 Mai" oil equipment manufacturing enterprise of Ploiesti.

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU092216 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 9 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon, who is on an official friendship visit to our country. The reception was attended by Prime Minister of the Government Comrade Ilie Verdet.

The prime minister of New Zealand expressed his pleasure at being received, and satisfaction with the opportunity given him to visit Romania and to become acquainted with the Romanian people's achievements in the socioeconomic development of their country. He stated that his visit constitutes a positive factor for the development of the Romanian-New Zealand relations.

Cordially greeting the guest, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed the hope that his visit to Romania, the talks and the agreements that will be concluded will contribute to developing the relations between the two countries.

The two sides examined the current stage and prospects of the Romanian-New Zealand relations, and expressed satisfaction with their positive evolution, as well as the desire to expand their scope, for the benefit of the Romanian and New Zealand peoples, and of international peace and understanding. They expressed the view that broad possibilities are at hand for expanding and deepening the bilateral political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural relations, and for grounding a lasting and mutually advantageous cooperation in various industrial and agricultural areas.

The sides also discussed certain current international issues. They highlighted Romania's and New Zealand's desire to cooperate more closely in the international arena, with a view to making a more important contribution to settling the major contemporary problems.

Thus, they stressed the importance of efforts to deepen and consolidate the process of detente, cooperation and peace in Europe, in the Pacific area and throughout the world, the process of democratization of international relations and of establishing a new world economic order, which should insure unhampered and free development for all the peoples. They emphasized that international peace and stability require that interstate relations are based on the principles of equality of rights and noninterference in internal affairs, renunciation of the use and threat of force, peaceful settlement of interstate conflicts, and adoption of resolute disarmament measures, primarily measures for nuclear disarmament.

Along this line, the sides stressed that all the countries must participate in establishing a climate of peace, security and cooperation, in solving mankind's problems, and in building a better and more just world on earth.

The meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere of warm cordiality.

End of Talks

AU092052 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 9 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/10/1979--The official talks between the Romanian prime minister, Ilie Verdet, and the New Zealand prime minister, Robert David Muldoon, concluded on Tuesday. During the talks, which passed in an atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding, new ways and means were identified, meant to insure the expansion of the multiple collaboration between Romania and New Zealand. The two sides decided to act for the extension of the sphere of mutually advantageous economic, scientific and technical cooperation in such domains as fishing, forestry, capitalization of natural gases, transport equipment. Particular attention is given to the cooperation in agriculture, inclusive of the setting up, in the two countries, of joint companies for sires breeding.

After the conclusion of the official talks, the two prime ministers, Ilie Verdet and Robert David Muldoon, signed the agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of New Zealand on scientific and technological cooperation and the understanding on commercial exchanges and economic cooperation between Romania and New Zealand. Likewise, a joint communique was adopted, which is to be released.

On Tuesday, the prime minister of New Zealand laid a floral wreath at the memorial of the heroes of the struggle for the liberty of the people and of the homeland, for socialism.

On the same day, the New Zealand prime minister visited the exhibition of the achievements of the national economy--Eren '79.

DEFENSE MINISTER COMAN CONGRATULATES CSSR COUNTERPART

AU082107 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 6 Oct 79 p 5 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the CSSR People's Army, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania Col Gen Ion Coman sent a congratulatory telegram to CSSR National Defense Minister Gen Martin Dzur.

SLOVENE SAWP OFFICIAL RECEIVES TBILISI PARTY DELEGATION

LD091412 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1143 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--In Ljubljana today Mitja Ribicic, president of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference, received a delegation of the Tbilisi City Committee of the Georgian Communist Party, led by First Secretary Tengiz Menteshashvili. In a cordial conversation they stressed the importance of cooperation between Ljubljana and Tbilisi which could be extended to both republics--the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and the Georgian SSR. Mitja Ribicic spoke to his guests from friendly Tbilisi of the activity of the SAWP of Slovenia and of the Socialist Alliance in our society and briefed them on the current situation in which, according to what he said, President Tito's initiatives for economic stabilization, construction of our political system, consolidation of the defense capability of our country and for further democratization of our internal political life, are the most essential elements.

STATE OFFICIALS PRESS FOR INVESTIGATION OF KILLINGS IN FRG

LD091742 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1631 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, October 9, TANJUG--The spokesman for the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs stated that the first information has been received from the competent authorities in Frankfurt on the instigation of an investigation on those suspected of the murder of Salih Mesinovic and the wounding of Naul Mesinovic, both Yugoslav citizens.

This crime was committed by members of the emigrant terrorist underground in Frankfurt on September 15 of this year.

In reply to a journalist's question in connection with this crime, Ambassador Mirko Kalezic said that some of the persons under suspicion had previously been known to be members of fascist-terrorist emigration.

Kalezic went on to say that serious concern had been expressed to the competent organs of the Federal Republic of Germany by Yugoslavia that once again an act of terrorism has been committed against Yugoslav citizens with serious consequences. "As an organised anti-Yugoslav terrorist group is involved here, we have demanded a thorough and energetic investigation and sought that the guilty be brought to judgement", Mirko Kalezic said.

He added that this crime has caused indignation and condemnation amongst Yugoslav workers in the Federal Republic of Germany and the Yugoslav public. "This was evident at a commemorative gathering of Yugoslav citizens living in Frankfurt and the surrounding area, which sent out an appeal to German public opinion, authorities, political and other public figures to [word indistinct] an end to anti-Yugoslav violence and fascist-terrorist emigration in the name of the good relations between the two countries" Kalezic concluded.

TANJUG REPORTS ON NONALINED MEETING AT UN

LD071717 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1700 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Text] United Nations, October 7,(TANJUG)--Following a three day debate, the extraordinary meeting of nonalined foreign ministers and delegation heads ended last night at the U.N. seat.

Nonaligned activities regarding questions on the agenda of the current U.N. General Assembly session were discussed.

At the meeting a communique was adopted. The communique reaffirms the urgent and crucial need for the implementation of decisions, resolutions and the action program contained in the final declaration of the sixth nonaligned summit and states the determination to undertake all the concrete measures [words indistinct] their implementation.

In his talk with TANJUG's correspondent immediately after the meeting ended, Cuban Ambassador to the U.N. Raul Roa y Kouri said that the adopted communique is action oriented and that it confirms the wish of all the nonaligned to invest efforts at the current U.N. General Assembly session towards the adoption of (?those) resolutions which will reflect the goals and principles of the nonaligned.

In the course of the three day meeting the nonaligned foreign ministers heads of nonaligned countries' delegations had open and detailed discussions on all questions on the agenda of the current U.N. General Assembly session.

In the debate differences in interpretations of some decisions and ways [words indistinct] their implementation were set forth. The longest discussion was on the Middle East, that is, the evaluation of the Camp David accords. Differences in relation to the latest French actions in Africa were also stated. [word indistinct] this a number of countries proposed that all foreign interventions in all parts of the world should be condemned.

In relation to these differences the meeting decided to adopt the operational communique which will reflect the broadest consensus and stimulate the nonaligned action unity and their joint activities at the General Assembly.

According to the communique, the nonalined will coordinate their activities and give priority to the following questions during the current session of the U.N. General Assembly: elections for the vacant positions in the main and auxiliary organs of the U.N., the Cyprus question, the third [word indistinct] conference on the seas, the Palestinian question and the situation in the Middle East, information questions and questions of mutual economic cooperation and development.

The question of Namibia, the policy of apartheid, a review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions (?taken) by the General Assembly at its tenth special session, the implementation of the declaration on strengthening international security [word indistinct] interference in the internal affairs of other countries and aid for the reconstruction of Nicaragua are also among those which (?are to) be given priority.

The participants in the meeting also decided, states the communique, that the nonalined should cooperate closely in regard to these and other questions of special interest for nonaligned countries. At the meeting, the foreign ministers and heads of delegations stressed the necessity of the further struggle against all forms of foreign domination and hegemony for the independence of their countries.

The meeting of foreign ministers and head of the nonaligned countries' delegations at the U.N. also reached a special decision, proposed by the Yugoslav delegation, to ask the nonaligned Coordination Bureau to contact the Burmese Government and call upon it to remain a member of the nonaligned movement.

The meeting was chaired by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca.

TANJUG REPORTS ON NONALINED TELEVISION SEMINAR IN HERCEG NOVI

LD081724 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1611 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Herceg Novi, October 8, (TANJUG)--In the present-day world, a developed T.V. network is the privilege of industrially developed countries which produce 95 percent of T.V. sets in the world. In the United States, one T.V. set comes per every two inhabitants, and in Europe, one per four. In Latin American countries, the ratio is 1 to 12; in Asia, 1 to 40 and in Africa, only one T.V. set per every 500 inhabitants.

Apart from equipment and technology, many countries import from 30-70 percent of their programmes. In addition to the non-aligned countries' technological dependence, a disturbing element is that information about non-aligned countries is cast by developed countries' T.V. centers and to a much larger extent than by non-aligned T.V. networks.

With these introductory remarks by a Yugoslav representative, a round-table on "Television and National Independence, Better Understanding and Cooperation of Non-Aligned" began today in Herceg Novi.

Round-tables are a part of the 1st non-aligned television festival from October 5 to 22 in Herceg Novi, Yugoslav Constitutent Republic of Montenegro.

In the initial sessions, note was made of the limited participation of the non-aligned in the collection and casting of information since the United States controls 60 percent of all information from the world and the other developed countries of the East and West, the remaining percentage.

With the expansion of the non-aligned movement there grows the awareness of the need for the non-aligned countries' engagement in the creation of a new information and communications system, a system free of colonial subordination and in the interest of ideas and relations for which the non-aligned movement strives.

The representatives of Nigeria, India and Syria spoke about their countries' experience and problems in developing national television networks. They pointed to the need for suppressing the influence of former colonial powers which often exert their influence in most subtle ways.

The key tone of the discussion was set by Indian Television Deputy General Manager Sailendra Shanker. Shanker urged the establishment of a nucleus (a bank) for exchange of programmes and information among the non-aligned through the exchange of films, video-cassettes, news items and other information via satellities, as was the case during the recent sixth non-aligned summit in Havana.

Sailendra Shanker assessed as highly positive Yugoslavia's idea for a mondovision [term as received] programme of the non-aligned. A child in India, Shanker said, must understand his counterpart in Nigeria, Yugoslavia and other countries. He must see (?how and what) he looks like and how he dresses, what are his habits, what he reads, etc. Shanker proposed the exchange of sports and children programmes and especially of plays and films since they best depict various aspects of life and human problems.

Presenting India's experience regarding the role played by the TV on the development and strengthening of national identity, the representative of India noted the one-year experiment, the objective of which was to have the government's national policy reach the most distant parts of the country. This programme, which is above all educational, instructs people how to build their own community with respect to hygiene, health care, family planning and environmental protection, and acquaints them with the socio-economic development of their [words indistinct] and the broader community.

The representative of Nigerian Television, Aiye Ayorinde, also stressed the role of television as a means of strengthening national cohesion. The developed network of TV programmes in Nigeria is to fulfill the important task of interconnecting the population composed of several peoples who speak different languages and whose traditions considerably differ. Without the TV network, the 80 million Nigerian population--a great number of whom are illiterate--could hardly know what is happening in Nigeria and in the world. The TV in Nigeria plays an especially important role in the TV instruction in three main national languages.

The director of TV programmes of Syria, Mohammed Hair al-Wadi, spoke of the invasion of Western countries' television, noting that it can be halted only through the strengthening of national TV centres and national programmes. Al-Wadi does not press for the closing in within the national frameworks, but for a speedier development of national televisions, the more so as the developing and nonaligned countries broadcast about 60-70 percent of the imported programmes.

The political platform of the nonaligned exists, and only needs to be implemented through the development of cooperation, especially in the field of television, Al-Wadi concluded.

The round table talks continue.

BELGRADE RADIO COMMENTS ON ARTILLERY DAY

AU061953 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 6 Oct 79 AU

[Mijusko Tomic talk]

[Text] The holiday of the artillery arm is not only a holiday of army personnel but also of the armed forces of our country in general. It is a day of the institutes and work collectives that produce and improve artillery equipment and armaments and contribute thus to the strengthening of artillery firepower and striking force. Created in the national liberation war of the Yugoslav peoples, chiefly by capturing weapons from the enemy, the artillery has now grown into a strong arm of the Yugoslav People's Army and the armed forces of our country. It has grown into an important firepower of the armed forces. We have created and built a modern arm of the army, capable of performing every task in the best way. Both fire support artillery and antitank artillery have grown qualitatively and quantitatively. Artillery is a very important means of fire support and the backbone of a successful antitank struggle, not only in the Yugoslav People's Army units but also in the territorial defense units.

After World War II, in the period from 1946 to 1953, work was done in the world and in our country on increasing the mobility and efficiency of supporting an antitank artillery, on improving reconnaissance and communications and improving the possibilities for centralized direction of artillery fire.

A fundamental characteristic of the development of the artillery is provided by the introduction of nuclear ammunition and rapid further development of missile weapons.